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No. 22,301 號登第百叁千貳萬第 日壹拾月貳拾年巳己 HONG KONG. FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1930. 伍拜禮 日拾月壹年卅百九千壹英 PRICE: \$3 PER MONTH

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY. TIME-TABLE.

On and after DECEMBER 8th, 1929, until Further Notice (all previous
Time Tables cancelled).

UP TRAINS

STATIONS	No. 1 A.M.	No. 2 A.M.	No. 3 A.M.	No. 4 A.M.	No. 5 A.M.	No. 6 A.M.	No. 7 A.M.	No. 8 A.M.	No. 9 A.M.	No. 10 A.M.	No. 11 A.M.	No. 12 M.	No. 13 P.M.	No. 14 P.M.	No. 15 P.M.	No. 16 P.M.	No. 17 P.M.	No. 18 P.M.	No. 19 P.M.	No. 20 P.M.	No. 21 P.M.	No. 22 P.M.	No. 23 P.M.	No. 24 P.M.	No. 25 P.M.
Kowloon Dep.	6.40	8.05	9.30	10.55	12.20	1.45	3.10	4.35	6.00	7.25	8.50	10.15	11.40	1.05	2.30	3.55	5.20	6.45	8.10	9.35	11.00	12.25	1.50	3.05	4.30
Yau Ma Tei Dep.	6.49	8.14	9.39	11.04	12.29	1.54	3.19	4.44	6.09	7.34	8.59	10.24	11.49	1.24	2.49	4.14	5.39	6.64	7.89	9.14	10.39	12.04	1.29	2.54	4.09
Shatin Dep.	7.01	8.26	9.51	11.16	12.41	2.06	3.31	4.56	6.21	7.46	9.01	10.26	11.51	1.26	2.51	4.16	5.41	6.66	7.91	9.16	10.41	12.06	1.31	2.96	4.21
Tai Po Dep.	7.15	8.40	10.05	11.30	12.55	2.20	3.45	5.10	6.35	7.60	8.85	10.10	11.35	1.20	2.45	3.70	4.95	6.20	7.45	8.70	9.95	11.20	1.45	3.10	4.35
Market Dep.	7.20	8.45	10.10	11.35	13.00	2.25	3.50	5.15	6.40	7.65	8.90	10.15	11.40	1.25	2.50	4.05	5.30	6.55	7.80	9.05	10.30	11.55	1.30	2.95	4.20
Fauling Dep.	7.30	8.55	10.20	11.45	13.10	2.35	4.00	5.25	6.50	7.75	9.00	10.25	11.50	1.35	3.00	4.25	5.50	6.75	8.00	9.25	10.50	12.05	1.35	3.00	4.25
Shung Shui Dep.	7.35	9.07	10.32	11.57	13.22	2.40	4.05	5.30	6.55	7.80	9.05	10.30	11.55	1.40	3.05	4.30	5.55	6.80	8.05	9.30	10.55	12.10	1.40	3.05	4.30
Shum Shue Dep.	7.41	9.13	10.38	12.03	13.28	2.46	4.11	5.36	6.61	7.86	9.11	10.36	12.01	1.46	3.11	4.36	5.61	6.86	8.11	9.36	10.61	12.16	1.46	3.11	4.36
Canton Arr.	12.05	1.30	2.55	4.20	5.45	7.10	8.35	9.60	10.85	12.10	1.35	2.60	3.85	5.10	6.35	7.60	8.85	10.10	11.35	12.60	1.35	2.60	3.85	5.10	6.35

DOWN TRAINS

STATIONS	No. 1 A.M.	No. 2 A.M.	No. 3 A.M.	No. 4 A.M.	No. 5 A.M.	No. 6 A.M.	No. 7 A.M.	No. 8 A.M.	No. 9 A.M.	No. 10 A.M.	No. 11 A.M.	No. 12 M.	No. 13 P.M.	No. 14 P.M.	No. 15 P.M.	No. 16 P.M.	No. 17 P.M.	No. 18 P.M.	No. 19 P.M.	No. 20 P.M.	No. 21 P.M.	No. 22 P.M.	No. 23 P.M.	No. 24 P.M.	No. 25 P.M.
Canton Dep.	6.40	8.05	9.30	10.55	12.20	1.45	3.10	4.35	6.00	7.25	8.50	10.15	11.40	1.05	2.30	3.55	5.20	6.45	8.10	9.35	11.00	12.25	1.50	3.05	4.30
Shum Shue Dep.	7.17	8.42	10.07	11.32	12.57	2.22	3.47	4.72	5.97	7.22	8.47	9.72	10.97	1.22	2.47	3.72	4.97	6.22	7.47	8.72	9.97	11.22	1.47	2.72	3.97
Shung Shui Dep.	7.25	8.50	10.15	11.40	13.05	2.30	3.55	4.80	6.05	7.30	8.55	9.80	11.05	1.30	2.55	3.80	5.05	6.30	7.55	8.80	10.05	11.30	1.55	3.10	4.35
Fauling Dep.	7.30	8.55	10.20	11.45	13.10	2.35	4.00	5.25	6.50	7.75	9.00	10.25	11.50	1.35	3.00	4.25	5.50	6.75	8.00	9.25	10.50	12.05	1.35	3.00	4.25
Market Dep.	7.40	9.05	10.30	11.55	13.20	2.45	4.10	5.35	6.60	7.85	9.10	10.35	12.00	1.45	3.10	4.35	5.60	6.85	8.10	9.35	10.60	11.85	1.45	3.10	4.35
Tai Po Dep.	7.44	9.09	10.34	12.00	13.25	2.49	4.14	5.39	6.64	7.89	9.14	10.39	12.04	1.49	3.14	4.39	5.64	6.89	8.14	9.39	10.64	11.89	1.49	3.14	4.39
Shatin Dep.	7.57	9.22	10.47	12.12	13.37	2.52	4.17	5.42	6.67	7.92	9.17	10.42	12.07	1.52	3.17	4.42	5.67	6.92	8.17	9.42	10.67	11.92	1.52	3.17	4.42
Yau Ma Tei Dep.	8.11	9.36	11.01	12.26	13.51	3.06	4.31	5.56	6.81	8.06	9.31	10.56	12.21	2.06	3.31	4.56	5.81	7.06	8.31	9.56	10.81	12.06	2.06	3.31	4.56
Kowloon Arr.	8.17	9.42	11.07	12.32	13.57	3.10	4.35	5.60	6.85	8.10	9.35	10.60	12.25	2.10	3.35	4.60	5.85	7.10	8.35	9.60	10.85	12.10	2.10	3.35	4.60

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A YEAR OF WORK FOR PEACE.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE AT GENEVA.

REMARKABLE RECORD OF SOLID PROGRESS, TOWARD WORLD-PEACE.

(United Press.)

GENEVA.—The past year marked
the close of the first decade in the
life of the League of Nations.

As matters go in the life of
nations, the close of this first ten
years in the existence of the
League might really be regarded as
marking its first birthday anniversary.

In that period, however, the
League has definitely passed from
what was necessarily an experi-
mental institution to begin with,
into a new and permanent stage of
concrete reality and practical re-
sults.

With the fundamental object of
the League always constituting the
permanent organization and main-
tenance of world peace, this first
decade has especially witnessed the
gradual sifting-out of all theories,
ideas, projects and efforts to that
end but which could not be con-
verted into practical reality.

Such attempts as the famous but
defunct Geneva Protocol of Arbitra-
tion, Security, and Disarmament;
proposals for international military
and naval forces; the enforcement
of international sanctions, etc.,
have all come under the general
category of unrealistic, impractic-
al means of organizing world peace,
and nearly ten years was necessary
to sift these all out.

But with the close of the first
decade that has just passed, the
League feels that it has at last got
down to bed-rock and practical
means for the gradual accomplish-
ment of its ultimate world-wide
mission of the permanent organiza-
tion of peace.

The Year's Record.

The year that has just closed
witnessed especially the final de-
finite choice by the League of what
may be regarded as the four sup-
porting pillars of the future Temple
of Peace. Briefly, these may be
declared to be the following:—

1st: The machinery and authority
of the League Council itself.
2nd: The Kellogg Pact.
3rd: The League's Permanent
Court of International Justice at
the Hague.

4th: Disarmament.
During the year just closed great
progress has been made along each
of the above lines towards consoli-
dating it into workable, practical
means for the permanent organiza-
tion and maintenance of world
peace.

The League's Prestige.

As regards the first means, that
of the League Council itself, its
steadily growing authority, pre-
stige, means, and mechanism for
getting into quick and effective
operation was demonstrated again
during its intervention in the Pa-
raguay and Bolivian frontier dispute.

Not content with what it has
been able to do to date, however,
in such cases, the League Council
as well as the Assembly continued
steadily at work throughout the
year along various lines towards
perfecting the machinery, and work-
ability of the Council in such emer-
gencies.

Two of the projects got under
way during the past year are the
creation of a permanent wireless
station by the League itself, which
will ensure it independent com-
munication with the entire world
in the event of war or any threat
of war; and secondly, the creation
of an international aerial force with
a League aerial port that will en-
able the League to rush officials,
observers, commissioners, and
others to any point where war may
have broken out or may be threat-
ening to do so.

Even more important than this,
however, was the work done during
the year towards consolidating the
authority and position of the
League's Permanent Court of In-
ternational Justice at the Hague
for the pacific settlement of all
judicial disputes. Indeed, the
past year might easily pass down
in League history as the "Hague
Court Year."

Like the League itself, the Court
will in 1930 complete the first de-
cade of its existence, which also
was of necessity an experimental
stage.

The Hague Court.

With the Court, however, already
definitely established in authority,
jurisdiction, and constant recourse
to a degree far exceeding the ex-
pectations of the original League
founders, and with the necessity in
1930 of electing a new panel of
fifteen Judges for the next ten
years, the League centred its
efforts during the year on giving
the Court a new basis that would
render it adequate to handle the
ever increasing number of cases
now being carried to it by the lead-
ing nations of the world.

The League's work along this
line centered on four principal
points as follows:—
1st: The unanimous adoption by
the entire League Assembly of the
Root protocol, that will enable the
United States to adhere to the
Court.

2nd: The revision of the Court's
statutes, increasing the number of
Judges from eleven to fifteen, and

providing for the Court to remain
in permanent session the entire
year around.

3rd: The securing during the last
Assembly of thirteen more signa-
tures to the optional clause of the
Court's statutes, including those of
Britain and the Dominions, as well
as virtually all of the Great Powers,
accepting the Court's obligatory
jurisdiction for the settlement of
all judicial disputes. A total of
nearly forty nations have thus signed
this clause.

4th: The completion of all pre-
paratory work and convocation for
next March of the first interna-
tional conference for the progres-
sive codification of international
law, which together with a whole
series of similar conferences that
are to follow will back the Court
with a codified international law
calculated to render infinitely easier
the task of maintaining peace by
judicial means.

The Kellogg Pact.

Even more remarkable progress
towards the permanent organiza-
tion of world peace was made
during the past year when the
September Assembly, upon the
initiative of Britain and Peru,
decided to undertake the task of
bringing the League Covenant into
harmony with the Kellogg Pact.

The difference between these two
documents marks the progress that
has been made throughout the en-
tire world for the maintenance of
peace between the conception that
existed when the League was first
founded and the conception that
exists to-day.

For the progress made in this
conception the League claims much
of the credit even if the Kellogg
Pact was not launched under its
auspices. But without the work of
the League during the past ten
years, the Kellogg Pact would
never have been possible.

The Kellogg Pact goes one step
further towards the ending of war
than does the Covenant itself.
Under the latter a loop-hole was
left open whereby a member of
the League, having exhausted all
means provided for in the Coven-
ant for the pacific settlement of a
dispute, might still have the right
to go to war.

Under the Kellogg Pact this loop-
hole is sealed by a solemn obliga-
tion to renounce war as a means of
national policy.
As a result of the decision of the
September Assembly, all members
of the League have already been
notified of the change in the Coven-
ant that will be necessary to make
the latter as war-proof as the
Kellogg Pact, and at the 1931
Assembly it is hoped that these
amendments can be definitely
adopted.

(Continued on Page 4.)

Diary of Coming Events.

To-day.

(January 10.)

Peace Treaty Ratified with Ger-
many 1920.
Christian Fellowship Meeting,
Helena May Institute, 10.30 a.m.
U.S.R.C. Annual Tennis Tourna-
ment, 2nd round.
Queen's Theatre: "Evangeline."
World Theatre: "Faust."
Star Theatre: "Marks of the
Devil."

H.K. Ladies' Hockey Club, An-
nual Dance, Lane Crawford's Res-
taurant, 8.45 p.m.
Tea Dances: Hong Kong and
Peninsula Hotels, 5 p.m.
Dinner Dances: H.K. Hotel and
Peninsula Hotel, 8.30 p.m.
European Mails:—Inward:
London via Straits, parcels
(Hector). Outward: Europe via
Siberia (Kidderpore), 2.30 p.m.

Saturday.

(January 11.)

U.S.R.C. Annual Tennis Tour-
nament.
League Cricket:—Division I:
K.C.C. v. C.S.C.C., H.K.C.C. v.
Navy, Division II: C.S.C.C. v.
K.C.C., H.K.C.C. v. I.R.C., Uni-
versity v. C.C.C.

Friendlys: Recreio v. Royal

Artillery.
Football:—Division I: Royal
Artillery v. South China, Kowloon
v. St. Joseph's, Navy v. Recreio,
Chinese v. K.O.S.B., Somersets v.
Club. Division II: Club v. Navy,
University v. Eastern, South China
v. R.A.M.C., Recreio v. South
China v. A. K.O.S.B. v. Chinese
v. A. Ewo v. Kowloon.

Queen's Theatre: "Evangeline."
World Theatre: "Faust."
Star Theatre: "Marks of the
Devil."
Tea Dances: Hong Kong and
Peninsula Hotels, 5 p.m.
Dinner Dances: Peninsula Hotel,
Repulse Bay Hotel and Hong Kong
Hotel, 8.30 p.m.
Royal Marines Old Comrades
Association, Annual Dinner.
Tides:—High, 6.38 a.m. and 6.05
p.m.; Low, 12.56 a.m. and 11.30 a.m.

European Mails:—Inward:
Europe via Negapatam (Talmu).
Outward: Europe via Marseilles
(Fushimi Maru), 9.30 a.m.

Sunday.

(January 12.)

First Sunday After Epiphany.

Fauling Hunt and Race Club

paperchase, Souza's Bungalow,
11.30 a.m.
Cricket: University Past and
Present v. Combined, League, Uni-
versity ground, 2 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "The Viking."
World Theatre: "Don Q."
Star Theatre: "Corporal Kate."
Tea Dance: Repulse Bay Hotel,
4.30 p.m.
Tides:—High, 7.53 a.m. and 6.45
p.m.; Low, 1.52 a.m. and 12.20 p.m.

Monday.

(January 13.)

Hong Kong University Congrega-
tion Day, 5 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "The Viking."
World Theatre: "Don Q."
Star Theatre: "Corporal Kate."
Tea Dances: Hong Kong and
Peninsula Hotels, 5 p.m.
Dinner Dances: Hong Kong,
Peninsula and Repulse Bay Hotels,
8.30 p.m.
Tides:—High, 9.01 a.m. and 7.35
p.m.; Low, 2.40 a.m. and 1.03 p.m.
European Mails:—Outward:
Europe via San Francisco (Pres.
Jackson), 5 p.m. v. Siberia
(Pres. Jackson), 6 p.m.

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AND

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"1930"

What will the year 1930 mean in the history of feminine dress?

Will it be remembered as a period when the couturiers recaptured that spirit of beauty and magnificence which proved an inspiration to the great masters of painting.

The early models of 1930 give a promise that this may be so. Their charm in purely feminine eyes you can judge for yourself in the new collection which will be on view next week at

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WOMAN'S PAGE.

THE JANUARY SALES BEGIN.

BARGAINS IN HOUSE LINEN, MILLINERY AND BOOKS.

BLACK HATS ARE NEW.

The January sale in the Dolly Vardon Hat Shop is in full swing. There are the most attractive and becoming shapes to be had for \$7.50 to \$10—and, naturally, they are selling like the proverbial "hot cakes." I will not tell you anything about particular hats which I admired two or three days ago, as it is more than probable that most of them will have been sold. In any case I believe most of you who read the Woman's Page to be clients of the Dolly Vardon and therefore you know the very delightful type of millinery which can always be found there. An extra hat is always not only useful but a treasure. You may, like most of us, have told yourself that you have already bought enough hats this winter, but this is a great opportunity to get an extra one to match a particular frock or coat more exactly.

I want, too, to draw your attention to a lovely collection of new spring felts, in black, the colour which will certainly hold first place during the first months of this year.



These hats are not included in the sale as they are a quite new shipment of advance models, but like everything you will find in the Dolly Vardon, they are most reasonable in price. You will see that felt and straw, of a fine shiny order, is to be an important millinery alliance in the Spring. Many of the shapes are larger than those we have been accustomed to, and they all turn up in front rather than being cut away over the forehead. A fashion which is certainly kinder to all, but the very young. There are fewer pins or buckles but trimming is given by means of a little metallic braiding or appliqué pieces of silver tissue. Satin is very successfully used to trim some of the felt shapes. More grace and softness—femininity in fact—is characteristic of the new models.

SOME EXQUISITE UNDIES.

NOVEL EMBROIDERY.

I saw some really exquisite undies in the Ladies' Salon of Lane, Crawford's this week—quite the most lovely. I think that I have ever seen. One of the most interesting points is the novel form of embroidery which is used to decorate them. There is, for example, an evening trinity set in double georgette, white over pink. Delicate sprays of pink leaves and flowers, are let in with the finest possible veining and narrow pink hems give a finishing touch. The cut of this and all the other garments is quite exceptionally good and effective. A night gown of shell pink crepe de chine has a very pretty, georgette yoke with similar embroidery. The flowers are tiny appliqué pieces of ring velvet. A graceful tie is cut in one with the yoke and knots, just below it. The same pattern is, perhaps, even more exquisite in deep ivory satin with a georgette yoke.

These are the sort of undies that every woman longs for. They are exquisitely feminine without being "fussy," and are as lovely to wear as they are to see. I am sure that no future Hong Kong bride will be content unless she can include some of these adorable garments in her trousseau, and a good many other women whose weddings are things of the past—or the future, will want to have them too.

More than feminine loveliness, however, is more fitly served, than by this delicious underwear.

LINEN LORE.

When the January sales begin all good housewives look through their linen cupboards and, decide what new things are needed. Most brides start their married life with a good stock of table and bed linen, but will not last for ever, and by far the wisest and most economical plan is to buy a little each year in the sales to gradually replace and replenish the trousseau linen.

Here where our linen suffers so terribly at the destructive hands of wash amahs, such constant replacement becomes even more necessary. Half a dozen pillow slips and a pair of sheets one year, a dozen new towels and some table napkins the next, new table cloths and guest towels the third, do not represent a very large annual expenditure especially if purchased in sale time. But they will prevent the very heavy expense of a large restocking after from five to ten years, when everything is getting shabby and the dozens have shrunk to odd fives, sevens and eights.

Whiteaway, Laidlaw's always have an excellent "White Sale" round about this time of the year and I recommend a visit there early next week, when the sale begins, so that you can have a good choice and secure some of the special bargains. The sale prices seemed to me to be very advantageous this year, especially as with the low dollar the incoming goods are bound to be more expensive than those already in stock.

There are any number of good bargains to be had in the other departments of this big store. Aluminium ware is to be very considerably reduced and there are some big cuts in the haberdashery, and men's and women's clothing departments.

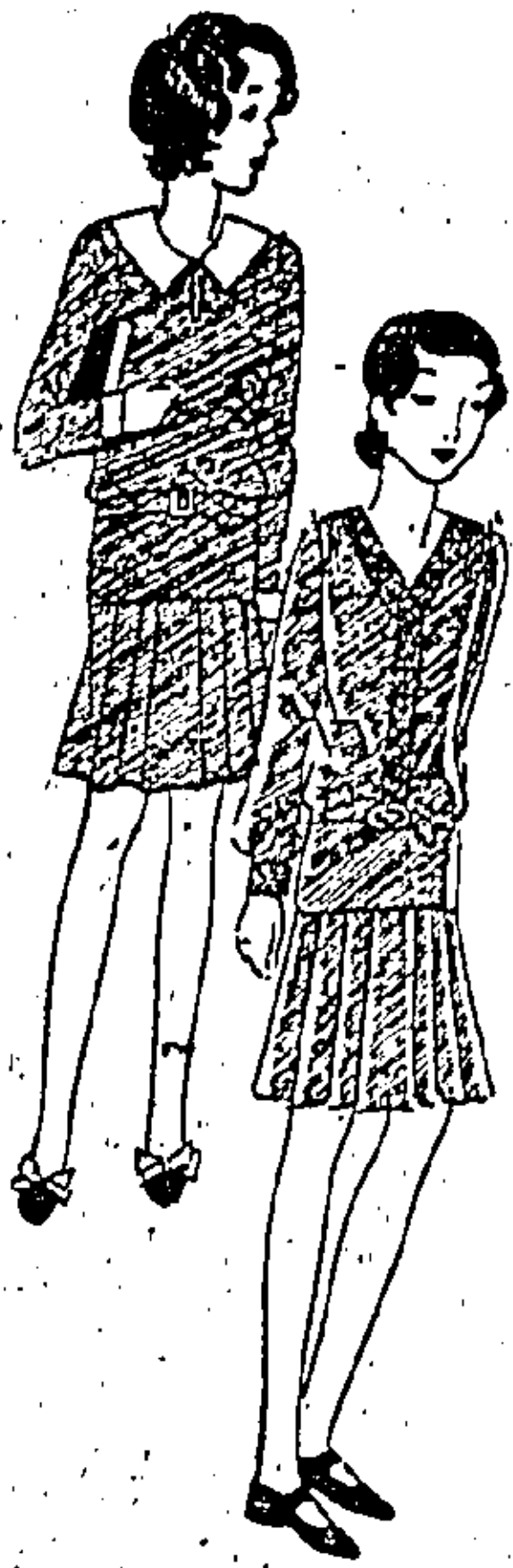
NURSERY FOLK.

"ORDINARY" BABIES.

If you believed everything that mothers told you about their children, especially first babies and only children, you would be overawed by the prospect of so many abnormally beautiful and intelligent babies growing up into supermen and women.

It is seldom, if ever, that a mother will admit to having a normally ugly baby with the normal lack of adult intelligence; and yet there seems to be any number of such babies about.

As a matter of fact, there are a great many compensations for or-



inary everyday babies who are not too pretty or clever in reality; for, as a rule, the prettiest little children grow up into the plainest kind of men and women, while the children who are remarkably intelligent and quick are also the ones who are the most emotional and highly strung.

It is not at all uncommon to find a child of this kind who should be leading a life as healthy, and placid as a garden vegetable, encouraged instead to over-tax its vitality and intelligence both at school and at home.

All children who are inclined to be super-sensitive and nervous should be made to lead a particularly healthy life, with regular exercise in the fresh air as well as regular meals of plain food with plenty of fruit and vegetables.

BOOKS AT HALF PRICE.

The January Sale at the Book and Bible Depot in Wyndham Street, started yesterday. It offers one most unusual feature—all books are marked at half price. So now, if you are making up a menu of reading on the lines I mentioned last week, or want a good store of miscellaneous reading for the winter evenings, you have an excellent opportunity of getting a whole number of books at a specially low cost. You will find an excellent variety on the shelves. There are books on China, and on all sorts of modern questions which thoughtful men and women are studying to-day, any number of novels of all sorts and a wonderful collection of books for the younger members of the family.



BEAUTY.

HOW MASSAGE HELPS.

Massage is as important for the health as exercise and water. A sharp rub down with a rough towel after the morning bath puts the finishing touch to a beneficial habit. Every one who experiences the glow caused by such a rubbing knows one of the secrets of maintaining good health.

A sedentary life makes the muscles tight and useless. It is an excellent plan to have a five-minute rub down night and morning when it is impossible to obtain any exercise.

This friction tones up the body and the mind. Muscles respond to the stimulant and become flexible, which invigorates the whole system. A course of brisk massage before going to bed is an effective and harmless cure for insomnia.

The skin constantly sheds dried up particles. Bathing removes them, but rubbing and massage thoroughly clean the pores.

They also improve the complexion. The constant movement of the skin, as the hand or towel passes over the surface, frees large and ugly pores from dirt.

Morning debility is a common complaint arising from lack of a thorough stimulant to restore strength and brightness to the body.

An inactive life often results in constipation, and one way of banishing it is by massaging the stomach muscles every day.

Loss of appetite is a sure sign that the stomach is out of order. It can be cured by a few simple exercises and a hard rub down in the morning and at night.

When taking massage, those who are inclined to put on superfluous flesh should tighten the muscles; those who have thin figures should relax. Massage helps to reduce weight.

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YOUR HOME AND MINE.

NUTS FOR THE WINTERTIME MENU.

In winter, when our bodies demand more heat and energy producing foods, the nut and its high calory value should be considered, and given a far more important place on the daily menu than it now is.

A careful scrutiny of cold weather recipes will reveal the fact that not only in salads, desserts and candies, but in certain soups, dressings, and even in main dishes, like the potato loaf and vegetarian loaf, the tiny shelled kernels play an important, nutritious and tasty role.

Chopped walnuts are used in the following recipe for a vegetarian loaf: Drain two cups of peas and rub through a strainer. Add one and one-half cups dried bread crumbs, two eggs, one-half cup of walnuts, chopped, one-fourth cup of butter, melted, one and one-half cups of milk, and salt and pepper to taste. Mix well and put in a buttered bread pan. Bake in a slow oven, first covering the pan with brown paper.

The following is a recipe for croquettes: Mix two cups of boiled and mashed chestnuts with the yolks of four eggs, one-fourth cup thick cream, two teaspoons sugar, and one-half teaspoon vanilla. Shape into balls and dip in crumbs, egg batter and crumbs again. Fry in deep hot fat and drain.

Leaving main dishes for desserts, where nuts have a wider field, and

a more tempting role, I shall give several recipes for puddings. The first contains the well-liked combination of nuts and maple syrup. Dissolve one package of orange-flavoured gelatine in one cup of boiling water. Add one cup of maple syrup and chill. When beginning to thicken, add one cup of walnuts, chopped. Chill until firm, unmold, and serve with whipped cream.

Apples are delicious baked with a filling of walnuts and brown sugar, and served with whipped cream.

Nut meats with celery and mayonnaise make a good filling for whole raw apples, served as salad.

CHILD CHARACTER.

There are certain characteristics that develop naturally in children, and others that are more or less forced on them.

For instance, small boys just naturally have the instincts of rivalry, greed, and disinterested cruelty, while polite manners and cleanliness have to be forced upon them.

Children are not as a rule generous by nature; generosity in them is an acquired taste. Curiously enough, it is a taste that is much more easily acquired by poor children than by children of the rich.

MASTERS OF PERMANENT BEAUTY.

LOVELINESS THAT COMES FROM PAIN.

NEW "TORTURE" TREATMENT.

I have just paid a visit, writes a correspondent to one of the Home papers, to London's latest and most up-to-date "Chamber of Horrors." No, it is not at Tussaud's nor at the Tower of London. It is a few yards only from Bond-street, and there are no iron bars to the windows nor stern-looking warders at the doors.

You can go in and come out at will if you are prepared to pay for your "torture." No men are allowed. It is a "Chamber of Horrors" for women only, where the very latest beauty specialist of the world is giving women a treatment which claims to be a revolution in itself.

Lipsticks, pencils, brushes, paint, and waxes have all done their turn. They all require long hours of attendance every day, and modern woman is getting so busy that she can hardly devote hours of her time in beautifying herself.

More Durable.

She needs something more permanent and more durable. This is what the modern beauty specialist sets out to do. He claims to set your lips as red as a cherry in the space of a few minutes and to last for ever.

He claims to blacken your eyelids as dark as ebony and to last for eternity. He claims to prolong the arch of your eyebrows and to remain indelible for all time.

He is the master of "permanent" beauty: he is the master of the secret process which will fight time and age, and which will make woman's beauty impervious to years and to weather.

I am told this is a real boon for women, and it must be so, for the persuasive, little white-haired man with Harold Lloyd spectacles who received me at the door of this new "Chamber of Horrors" had only a few minutes to spare for me, and a number of women of all ages were lining up for treatment with the same orderly and

patient alignment as chorus girls in quest of a job.

I have been allowed to see every detail of the "Chamber" and even to touch every one of the exquisitely finished electrical instruments which can impart blue, black, red, mauve, green, and all the other colours in a permanent way and by the mere pressure of a switch.

650 Moves a Minute.

The most useful of them contains a needle as thin as a hair, almost invisible to the naked eye, which can be made to oscillate at a speed of about 650 movements per minute. It is a terrific speed, one which closely resembles the buzzing of a fast electric bell.

The needle goes right into the skin, and every stab must mean a real torture to the patient. Just imagine delicate parts of the face, like lips and eyelids, being "perforated" at the speed of 650 perforations a minute. Yet no woman ever cries, nor even murmurs, under the skilled hands of her beauty specialist.

No anæsthetic is given, not even smelling salts. Occasionally a patient might just lightly faint, but the pleasure of knowing that her lips will be as red as pomegranate juice, and that her eyelashes will turn from fair to as black as those of a Chinese, is sufficient to conquer physical pain.

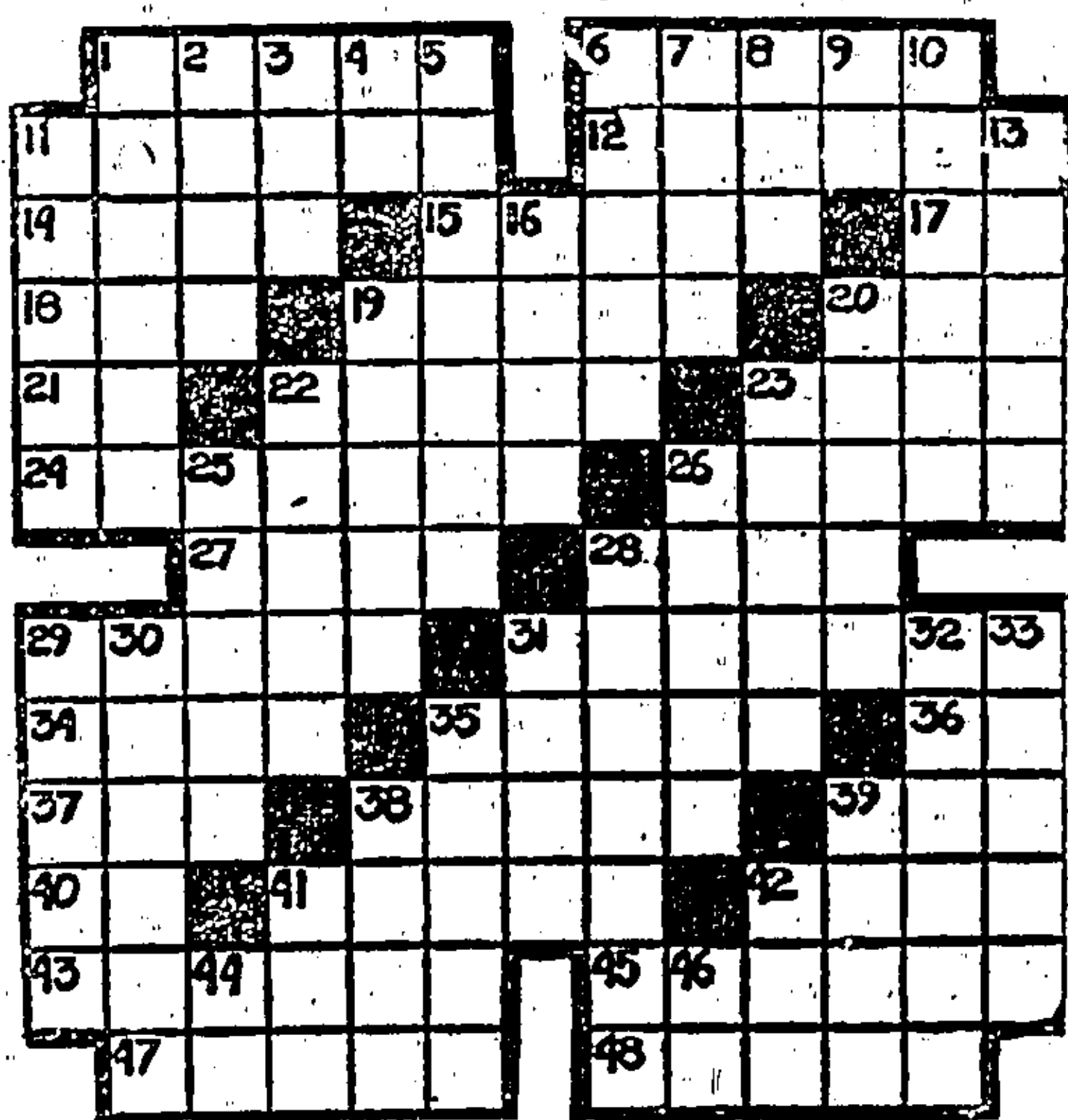
The treatment is costly. I am told that a face "permanently" treated is worth from £5 to 10 guineas, according to work, but a guarantee is given that it will not discolour for at least ten years, which means, after all, a fairly substantial saving against ordinary lipsticks and paint.

Reverse Operation.

At times, however, some of the women who have been permanently treated wish to go back to their natural complexion. In this case everything is provided for them for the reverse operation, another similar form of torture under which a woman can be assured that red lips will become pink again and that black eyes will lose their injected colour. It is merely a question of fees.

Woman can nowadays be so transformed that husbands themselves may not be able to recognise their wives when they come out from this most up-to-date beauty parlour. In fact, I am told that a certain bluish paint for the cheeks is very likely to become fashionable next winter.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE.



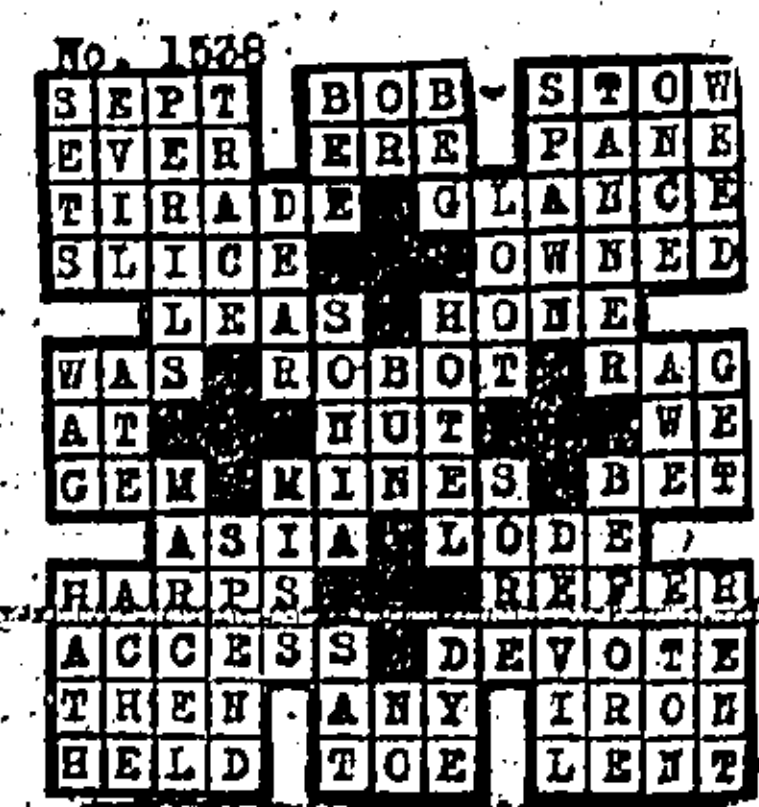
Horizontal.

- 1.—Musical scale.
- 6.—Steeple.
- 11.—Rest.
- 12.—Hostelries.
- 14.—Again.
- 15.—Handled roughly.
- 17.—Endeared.
- 18.—Central.
- 19.—To think.
- 20.—Cutting tool.
- 21.—A parent.
- 22.—To turn away.
- 23.—Solo.
- 24.—Ships in "blackbirding" trade.
- 26.—A bird.
- 27.—Shallow dishes.
- 28.—Drunkards.
- 29.—European city.
- 31.—To alleviate.
- 34.—Image.
- 35.—Funny.
- 36.—Part of to be.
- 37.—Prefix of negation.
- 38.—Conclusive.
- 39.—Very warm.
- 40.—Comparative suffix.
- 41.—Poe's famous bird.
- 42.—Colourless.
- 43.—To testify.
- 45.—Hindu: incarnation.
- 47.—Is fond.
- 48.—Ceremonies.

Vertical.

- 1.—Cordial.
- 2.—Imitated.
- 3.—To cut.
- 4.—Pronoun.
- 5.—Lessens in force.
- 6.—To switch.
- 7.—Rod.
- 8.—Possessive pronoun.
- 9.—Prefix: again.
- 10.—Tonic.
- 11.—Sloping walk.
- 13.—To approach stealthily.

YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION.



WOMAN'S PAGE

SUBURBAN HEIGHTS—THE WREATH

By GLUYAS WILLIAMS



THOSE DIFFICULT LONGER FROCKS.

COLOURS, MATERIALS AND LINE.

The new-fashioned evening dress with its long skirt has accomplished a miracle. It has made the modern woman self-conscious. You can see this miracle actually working one evening in the ladies' cloak-rooms of smart restaurants. Women are so anxious about their dresses that they almost forget about their faces.

The truth of the matter is that we have almost forgotten how to manage long skirts. We have become so accustomed to lounging about with sunken chest and rounded shoulders, that we have lost the art of wearing our clothes with dignity.

The unfortunate result of this is that very few of us are able to show off our new evening dresses to their best advantage.

We are told that corsets will solve all our difficulties this winter. Corsets will help us to a certain extent; but if we really intend to look our best in the evening, we will have to learn how to walk, and carry ourselves as well as our mothers and grandmothers did.

A great many chiffon, satin, georgette and crepe de Chine evening frocks have elaborate strappings, rather harness, of the material across the bare back. There is a most original black velvet evening gown in one of the Champs Elysées dress shows, with the very low décolletage cut in points, three rows of rhinestones across the back joining the points on each side.

The most popular colours for these materials are pale grey, dark pink, light geranium red, bottle green and black. Some of the heaviest taffets and faulle have pin dots, or tiny cross-cross velvet patterns.

Black evening dresses have been unpopular during the past year or so. Now, however, they are coming into fashion again, and the smartest women at home are wearing all-black evening gowns of net, chiffon, and lace, velvet satin for dancing and supping at restaurants and night clubs.

Women are taking more notice now of each other's clothes than they ever have before. Next time you go out dancing just notice the face of any woman in the room each time she catches sight of one of the new season's models that she has not seen before.

If you are any judge of character, you will have a most amusing evening.

Long frocks are still something of a novelty, though I noticed only two short ones at St. George's Ball.



Women are complaining a great deal about the new evening dresses—but they are buying them as fast as they are imported. The Felix Hat Shop had a lovely collection of models from Paris and New York shortly before Christmas and within a few days all were sold. Now, they tell me, they are waiting for a further collection from Paris and some very lovely dresses are expected.

Pioneer News.

Several big cases of new goods were unpacked at the Pioneer Silk Store at the end of last week. Besides a big collection of delightful printed silks are some Indian bed spreads and table covers which are unusual and attractive.

The silks and crepe de chine and georgettes, have for the most part the small formalized patterns in one or two colours on a plain light ground which are new this season. Dark tawny and garnet reds and maroons—reds that look like brown and browns that look like red—are most important if you would be up to date and these patterned silks show how lovely they can be. Patch have brightened up considerably and nearly white and grey, and coppery shades are also significant of the season. There is some georgette, too, in various colours, with a moiré pattern woven in silk on a white ground.

The bed spreads are of the marcella type, with a silk padded damask. They are reasonable in price and can be had in a good range of colours. The table cloths and curtains are rich in the warm golds and reds of the East, and not unlike carpets woven in Persia.

New flannel coolie coats, haori coats and kimono have also arrived as well as a new shipment of 1512 Kayser stockings.

DO NOT MIX YOUR STEPS.

WARNING TO MODERN DANCERS.

The steps of the various modern dances of the ballroom should never be mixed. This warning to those who would preserve their equilibrium on the dance floor is as essential to bear in mind as it is to refrain from mixing your drinks.

There is nothing guaranteed so readily to "bowl you over" as a cocktail containing a measure of this, a dash of that, and a spot of the other thing. So it is with dancing. Nothing will so readily upset balance, put a dancer out of his stride, as an attempt to mix the steps of various dances.

"Cocktail Dancing."

This is a mistake most common among dancers who, in every other way, are first class—and they wonder why they cannot balance properly.

Their style may be perfect, but the mixture of steps creates a kind of "cocktail dancing" that is neither one thing nor the other, and does not allow the full scope of pleasure afforded by the individual dances of to-day.

This mistake is so prevalent because most dancers are so steeped in fox-trot rhythm that they strive to adapt to all others the comparatively easy steps done to that particular rhythm. The result is chaos. Many of the steps of the fox-trot are like those of the waltz (although actually the rhythm of the waltz is much slower and quite different), and so the ordinary dancer, with a limited repertoire of steps, uses his knowledge of fox-trot steps for all dances.

This practice may serve for a time, but difficulties are bound to crop up. Feet will get into a hopeless tangle and steps simply will not fit in. Balance will be impaired, hold-ups in mid-floor will occur, and efforts to regain control and start afresh will cause vexatious confusion.

The Six-Eight.

Keep dances distinct from one another. If you do not fox-trot and waltz, wait until the one of these two dances which you have learned is played. Then go all out for it. You will enjoy it all the more. When you are proficient in one dance it will be time enough to acquire steps of another that has a different rhythm.

It is quite permissible to introduce the steps of the quick-step into the "Yale Blues." These two are of the same family. The "Yale Blues" is based on the rhythm of the fox-trot, and is but a charming new and exhilarating variation. Coming from the same dancer, so to speak, it can be mixed with the step of the quick-step fox-trot without disastrous consequences.

But it is entirely wrong to mix the steps of the new Six-Eight with those of any other dance and will lead to no end of entanglements. The Six-Eight, like the tango, is an entirely individual dance, and bears no relationship to any other of the modern measures.



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HUMOUR: ANCIENT AND MODERN.

"Oh waiter, what is this you've brought me?"
"Why, that's bean soup."
"Of course it's bean soup, but what is it now?"

Client: "Could I see General Green?"
Clerk: "Sorry, but the General is ill to-day."
Client: "What's the trouble?"
Clerk: "Oh, things in general."

"Ah ain't gwine run after no mo' trains."
"Why ain't yo'?"
"Cause I ran after one de odder day; and when ah caught it, ah was two stations past whar ah wanted to get off."

Ed: "How is your son getting along in the Ford factory, Joe?"
Joe: "Fine, he's been promoted."
Ed: "Promoted?"
Joe: "Yes, sir—he used to put on chassis nut number 34, and they jumped him right up to number 37."

Customer (after clerk has pulled down all but one of the blankets on the shelves): "I don't really want to buy a blanket to-day. I was only looking for a friend."
Clerk (sweetly): "Well, madam, if you think your friend is hiding in the other one, I'll gladly take it down for you."

Uncle Eli (on shopping excursion in city): "I'm lookin' for suthin' as a present to bring back to my wife."
Clerk: "How about this pair of candlesticks. They're genuine antiques."
"Maybe they are, but they look secondhand to me!"

Professor: "Microscopical investigations lead us to believe there are colours too delicate to be discerned by the human eye—invisible colours, we may call them."
Student: "I know the name of one of them."

Professor: "Indeed! what is it?"
Student: "Blind man's buff!"

Sandy had just arrived in the United States. As he walked off the ship he saw a man in a diving outfit climbing up from the harbour to the deck.

"Mon! Mon," explained Sandy, "I wish I had known about that sooner. I'd have walked across myself!"

Two coloured boys were arguing about who was the thinner of the two.

Sam: "Nigger, you is so thin, yo' ma could use yo' fo' a window."

Rastus: "That's nothing, child, yo' is so thin yo' ma could give yo' grapejuice and use yo' fo' a thermometer."

Victor told Ralph that he had seen the fourth dimension on the occasion of last New Year's eve, and in fact could explain it. Ralph was sceptical, so Victor began to expatiate:—

"Last New Year's eve I was in pretty high spirits, and I took a walk round to the railway yards to clear my head, as I was seeing things double. When I first glimpsed it, there was a locomotive on the track, but the second time I looked there were two, and the third time there were three standing side by side. I got mad and looked again, and I'll be damned if there wasn't the fourth dim engine!"



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MR. SHAW'S OPINION OF PARLIAMENT.

OBSOLETE MACHINERY.
**A COMPLETE CHANGE
ADVOCATED.**

Lecturing in London recently to the Fabian Society Mr. Bernard Shaw, whose subject was "Random Speculations," proceeded at such a rate that the Fabians hurrying after him had hardly enough energy left with which to applaud. He had only himself to thank when the first question sent up showed that the questioner had misunderstood one of his points, and the audience probably sympathised more with the questioner than with Mr. Shaw's protest that "this was how a quite innocent question could be misinterpreted." But it was very good fun while it lasted, and it lasted for nearly an hour and a half.

Mr. Shaw said that everyone knew the present political machinery could not work a Socialist system. It could not, indeed, work the present system, and that was a fact that women realised. Mrs. Snowden, instead of accepting the obsolete working of the party system, had suddenly seized the heads of Mr. Thomas, Mr. Lloyd George, and Mr. Baldwin, knocked them together and said, "What in heaven do you three think you are doing?"

She knew a great deal about the unemployment, question, and knew that one great difficulty was that a large number of the unemployed were unemployable. Wanting to get something done she took notice of the fact that anything done must be done by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, and that all Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Baldwin had to do was to prevent his doing it.

"I don't wonder at Mrs. Snowden," he said. He added that a good play might be made called "The Fury of Ellen Wilkinson." She was furious at seeing the little bit of business about widows' pensions, which could have been disposed of by any decent assembly in an hour or two, leading to all-night sittings. That appalling waste of time was part of the party system.

"My friend Margaret Bondfield, who goes on with a big job, finds herself not in the position of a leader of thought but in that of a maid-of-all-work in an enormous house with no labour-saving contrivance. We may lay down programmes for the next ten years, but the things will not be done. The Conservative party were blamed for not getting things done and the Labour party will be blamed for not getting things done but they will be struggling against obsolete machinery. The time will come when Mr. Maxton will be in the Cabinet and he will find himself up against the same obstructions."

Dictatorships Abroad.

Other nations, said Mr. Shaw, had not been faced with the failure of their political machinery, and Italy, Spain, Serbia and Poland had established dictatorships of one form or another. We had an idea that such things could not happen to solid Englishmen, but he did not share that confidence. He believed that most people concerned with government in this country would admit they were almost distracted. They blamed one another for what was really the fault of a completely obsolete machine. If the reforms desired were to be carried out new machinery must be created and we must change our culture to do it. If we did not do it what was the alternative? "The apple cart," said Mr. Shaw.

Having sufficiently entertained his audience with a picture of England under apple cart conditions he gave them his alternative scheme. For one thing we should need an extension of League of Nations diplomacy to this country. We should need a foreign office, but instead of backstairs agreements we should want a council of ambassadors meeting with the Foreign Secretary and transaction their business openly. We should need several parliaments, a commonwealth parliament, a federal parliament for the British Isles, with separate parliaments for each of the nations, including Scotland: a political parliament and an industrial parliament. Enthusiastically Mr. Shaw added "at least ten regional parliaments to deal with England's local affairs."

Graduates to be Disqualified.

The electors must be able to select their own representatives, but these representatives must be chosen from the thousands of men who were considered qualified to be placed on a parliamentary panel. Without some such scheme as this reforms were impossible. Coming to the great question of the new culture, Mr. Shaw said the culture at present predominant in the country was that of the governing classes, which had filtered right down to the elementary schools. (Continued on next column.)

THE BOY AND THE PRINCE.

**HEADMASTER ORDERS
SUSPENSION.**
AUTOGRAPH REQUEST.

Leytonstone.—A pale fair-headed schoolboy told a Pressman how he had been suspended from his school for venturing to ask the Prince of Wales for his autograph. He is Geoffrey Gill, aged fifteen, of Forest Drive East, Leytonstone and for the last three years has attended the Leyton County High School for boys.

The Prince of Wales went to Leyton to open the new school. He made a round of the classrooms, and when he entered the matriculation form of the school Gill stood up and asked the Prince for his autograph.

The Prince, who had chatted to the boys, patted the lad on the shoulder and said:—"I am afraid, sonny, I can't do that, because if I do I will have to do it for the rest of the school."

Headmaster's Order.

Gill saw the wisdom of the Prince's remark, and left the school quite joyful to spend the next day's holiday that had been granted in honour of the occasion.

He returned to school on the Monday, and was summoned to appear before the headmaster, who informed him that the Prince was annoyed at the incident.

"You must go home at once," he was informed.

The headmaster later sent a letter to the boy's parents which stated:

Your son, Geoffrey Gill, has been sent home, until I see you with reference to his gross breach of discipline and grave impropriety to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on Thursday last. —Yours, M. Gompertz.

Mr. Gompertz said that he considered the matter exclusively one between himself and the parents. He added that he would express no opinion until the parents had been seen, and that he had acted only after prolonged consideration.

The headmaster, in a letter to Mr. H. Heather, chairman of the governors of the school, in which he reported the incident, said that the boy had acted in spite of instructions that no boy was to leave his place during the Prince's visit. This instruction was given in order to stop such incidents as that which occurred.

Gill said:—"The Prince was so nice, and the way in which he explained why he could not grant me such a favour made me think more than ever what a fine fellow he is."

"Nothing was said about the matter, and it was quite a shock when I was haled before the head. I had stated my intention of asking the Prince for his autograph to my father and a number of my boy friends at school, and they all seemed to think that it would be all right."

Letter to Prince.

"My father wrote to the Prince enclosing the 'head's' letter, and asking him whether he was annoyed at my innocent request. I expect that in a day or two the matter will be cleared up."

Mrs. Gill said that the boy won a scholarship to the county high school and has been there for the last three and a half years. His parents have received excellent reports concerning his conduct during that time.

Mr. M. Gompertz, the headmaster, has been at the school for more than twenty years, and is retiring in a few weeks' time. The Prince, in opening the school, paid tribute to his work and the number of years he had been at the school.

It was the robber-baron morality of the feudal system. After some lively excursions into the recent history of robber-baron, Mr. Shaw turned to praise Russia for having realised that the whole future of the new State depended on the education of the children. From the beginning Russia had decided, that no persons who had been trained at institutions equivalent to English universities or public schools should be allowed to come into contact with the children. "I have no hesitation in telling you," said Mr. Shaw, "that if some strange accident upset everything in this country and made me dictator, no man who had been from Eton or Oxford or from Harrow or Sandhurst, should ever come within a mile of an English child if it could help it. Yes, you applaud, but do you know that one of the items in the old Fabian programme was 'the ladder of learning to the universities.' One of the first actions of an intelligent Government would be to make a law disqualifying graduates or undergraduates of our universities from public employment, making them ineligible for election to public bodies, and disqualifying them for the position of teachers."

A YEAR OF WORK FOR PEACE.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Disarmament.

Finally, in the matter of disarmament, the League after ten years of constant study and effort is much further along than is generally realized.

During the past years its Preparatory Disarmament Commission completed the second reading of the first draft Convention for the world-wide limitation and reduction of armaments that has ever been formulated, with the exception of the naval clauses.

The basis for the latter are expected to be reached during the coming five-power naval conference at London, and which in itself is a direct outcome of the League's disarmament efforts.

When agreement thereon has been attained the League's Preparatory Disarmament Commission will be convened for a final session for the purpose of embodying them in its draft Disarmament Convention, and with this done, the League will at last be in a position to convene the first international conference for the reduction and limitation of armaments.

As in the case of the progressive codification of international law, it is recognized that this first disarmament conference will only be the first of a long series of such conferences before the ultimate end of peace through disarmament can be attained. League supporters feel that first and most difficult steps will then have been taken.

With the launching, therefore, during 1930 of the Hague Court on its newly re-enforced basis; with the convocation of the first international conference for disarmament and the codification of international law; and with the probable adoption of the amendments necessary to bring the Covenant into harmony with the Kellogg Pact, League supporters feel that the first ten years of the League's existence will have given results that hold out the most hopeful augury for its future existence and for the future peace of the world.

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FRIDAY, JAN. 17th

RIGOLETTO

SATURDAY, JAN. 18th

Mme. BUTTERFLY

SUNDAY, JAN. 19th

BARBIERE di SIVIGLIA

MONDAY, JAN. 20th

CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA

AND

PAGLIACCI

TUESDAY, JAN. 21st

FAUST

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 22nd

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THE TIME FOR BLANKETS

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BE DONE FOR THOSE WHO
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ANOTHER SLUMP IN THE DOLLAR.

EXPERT SAYS TRADE REVIVAL IS
REMEDY.

PROSPEROUS CHINA WOULD NEED SILVER.

SOME RECORDS OF THE DOLLAR'S
PAST.

Yesterday the T.T. rate of the Hong Kong dollar was 1/6d., which touches the low-water mark of its value, recorded at the end of the year, 1922.

Very bitter comment is being made in all business circles on the action of the banks in forcing local currency down to the silver basis.

"No one benefits except the banks," said a recognised local expert in the current question, to our representative. It would have been very much better to leave things as they were and keep the silver dollar out of the place. No one wants silver. No European country has any quantity in circulation as we all prefer notes with a gold basis, and there is practically no demand for the metal in any question. Indian silversmiths require a certain amount, but the Government of India volunteers very little about what it is doing on the silver market. It certainly won't buy more to help us out!

"The ideal rate for Hong Kong is between 1/6d. and 1/10d. in my opinion. One needs that small fluctuation and the disadvantages of inflated value are of course obvious when you consider that we live on trade with the interior. But the present slump is hitting the Colony in every direction, and no one knows where the fall will end, especially as a lot more silver is on order and will be coming into the Colony shortly."

Pressed on this point our informant, entirely as a personal opinion, agreed that 1/6d. was the probable minimum.

GOLD BASIS IMPOSSIBLE.

Discussing the question of a gold basis it was pointed out that Hong Kong could not move ahead of China in that matter, and as for Nanking talking of a gold basis, the thing is ridiculous. The cost has been worked out. It is a colossal figure, and in the present state of China's finances, and general chaos, the thing simply could not be done.

DISAGREEMENT WITH MR. HYNES.

Our informant disagreed with the opinion of the Hon. Mr. A. C. Hynes, given in our columns on Wednesday, that China was glutted with silver, and that political and economic revival would not see the dollar recover.

Political Chaos the Cause.

The whole trouble is the chaos in China. Of course, Shanghai is flooded with dollars; a recent letter from there puts it at 200 million dollars, half sycee or bars, and half in minted dollars (Mr. Hynes' figures—also an estimate—were a total of 230 millions). But I do believe there is a shortage of silver up country. It has not been safe to ship it for years, and Manchuria in particular is crying out for silver. When you get famine and war devastation, of course people will buy necessities with what they have. If you are really hungry you'll give a handful of silver for its weight in rice or beans—and silver still has some value.

NOTES WITHOUT BACKING.

"The reason why the bottom is out of native notes, and has been for years, is that all the silver is in Shanghai, or some concession, and the paper has no backing. But if we could get peace and security, then the country would need all the silver it could get. The thing would come slowly, but that is the back of it, the fall in the country's productive power and the lack of security."

THE DOLLAR'S HISTORY.

Messrs. Stewart Brothers have kindly supplied us with the following records of the fluctuations of the dollar and of bar silver.

1923 Movements.			
HONG KONG T.T.			
Months.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
January	2/0 1/2	2/0 1/2	2/0 1/2
February	2/0 1/2	1/11 1/2	1/11 1/2
March	1/11 1/2	1/11 1/2	1/11 1/2
April	1/11 1/2	1/11 1/2	1/11 1/2
May	1/11 1/2	1/11 1/2	1/11 1/2
June	1/11 1/2	1/10 1/2	1/10 1/2
July	1/11 1/2	1/11 1/2	1/11 1/2
August	1/11 1/2	1/11 1/2	1/11 1/2
September	1/11 1/2	1/10 1/2	1/10 1/2
October	1/10 1/2	1/9 1/2	1/9 1/2
November	1/9 1/2	1/8 1/2	1/8 1/2
December	1/8 1/2	1/7 1/2	1/7 1/2

LONDON.			
Bar Silver (ready)		Bank Rate of Discount.	
High-est.	Low-est.	High-est.	Low-est.
Jan. 23.7-16	26	4 1/2	4 1/2
Feb. 23.5-16	25 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2
March 23 1/2	25 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
April 23.13-16	25.5-16	5 1/2	5 1/2
May 23 1/2	24 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
June 24.9-16	24 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
July 24.13-16	23.15-16	5 1/2	5 1/2
Aug. 24.7-16	24.3-16	5 1/2	5 1/2
Sept. 24.3-16	23.5-16	5 1/2	5 1/2
Oct. 23.5-16	23 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Nov. 23 1/2	23 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Dec. 22.11-16	21.5-16	5 1/2	5 1/2

The Quarterly Averages for the last two years have been:—

1929.			
1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter
1/11.29-32	2/0.13-32	2/0.13-32	2/0.7-32

Half Year Averages.

1929.			
1st half	2nd half	1st half	2nd half
1/11.9-16	2/0.9-32	2/0.9-32	2/0.5-32

Year's Average.

1929	1/10.11-16
1928	2/0.7-32

T.T. Rates.

The average T.T. rate for the years 1901 to 1928 are as follows:—

1901	1/11.9-16
1902	1/8 1/2
1903	1/8 1/2
1904	1/10
1905	1/11 1/2
1906	2/13
1907	2/13
1908	1/9 1/2
1909	1/9 1/2
1910	1/9 1/2
1911	1/11.15-16
1912	1/11 1/2
1913	1/11 1/2
1914	1/10 1/2
1915	1/10 1/2
1916	2/13
1917	2/7.7-16
1918	3/2.13-16
1919	3/2.7-16
1920	3/2.7-16
1921	2/7.7-16
1922	2/7.7-16
1923	2/3.11-16
1924	2/3.11-16
1925	2/3.11-16
1926	2/3.11-16
1927	2/3.11-16
1928	2/3.11-16
1929	1/10.11-16

Rates ruling on December 31 of the following years:—

1908	1/8 1/2
1909	1/9 1/2
1910	1/10
1911	1/10 1/2
1912	2/0 1/2
1913	1/11.3-16
1914	1/9 1/2
1915	1/11
1916	2/4 1/2
1917	3/2
1918	3/4 1/2
1919	4/10 1/2
1920	3/11 1/2
1921	2/7
1922	2/2 1/2
1923	2/3 1/2
1924	2/3 1/2
1925	2/4 1/2
1926	1/11 1/2
1927	2/0 1/2
1928	2/0 1/2
1929	1/7 1/2

Silver and Exchange Rates From 1844 to 1929.

BAR SILVER IN LONDON.			
	Highest.	Lowest.	
1844	51 1/2	49 1/2	
1845	50	46 1/2	
1846	47	42	
1847	47 1/2	43 1/2	
1848	44.9-16	41 1/2	
1849	44 1/2	41.15-16	
1850	54 1/2	43 1/2	
1851	48 1/2	43 1/2	
1852	43 1/2	37 1/2	
1853	38.13-16	30 1/2	
1854	31 1/2	27	
1855	31.5-16	27.3-16	
1856	31.9-16	29 1/2	
1857	29.13-16	23 1/2	
1858	28 1/2	25	
1859	28 1/2	26 1/2	
1860	30 1/2	27	
1861	29.9-16	25	
1862	28	21.11-16	
1863	28 1/2	21.11-16	
1864	28.9-16	24.7-16	
1865	30.5-16	25.7-16	
1866	33 1/2	29	
1867	32.7-16	24.3-16	
1868	27.1-16	22	
1869	24 1/2	23.1-16	
1870	28 1/2	23.3-16	
1871	28 1/2	23.11-16	
1872	29.11-16	25 1/2	
1873	28 1/2	25.15-16	
1874	27 1/2	23 1/2	
1875	27 1/2	23.5-16	

(Continued on next column.)

1018	37 1/2	28 1/2
1017	35 1/2	33.11-16
1016	40 1/2	42 1/2
1015	39 1/2	47.7-16
1014	38 1/2	35 1/2
1013	43 1/2	30 1/2
1012	37 1/2	30 1/2
1011	33.11-16	30 1/2
1010	36.1-16	31 1/2
1009	33.7-16	31.1-16
1008	31.13-16	24 1/2
1007	28	24 1/2
1006	25 1/2	26.1-16
1005	26.7-16	21.5-16

EXCHANGE IN HONG KONG (WIRE).

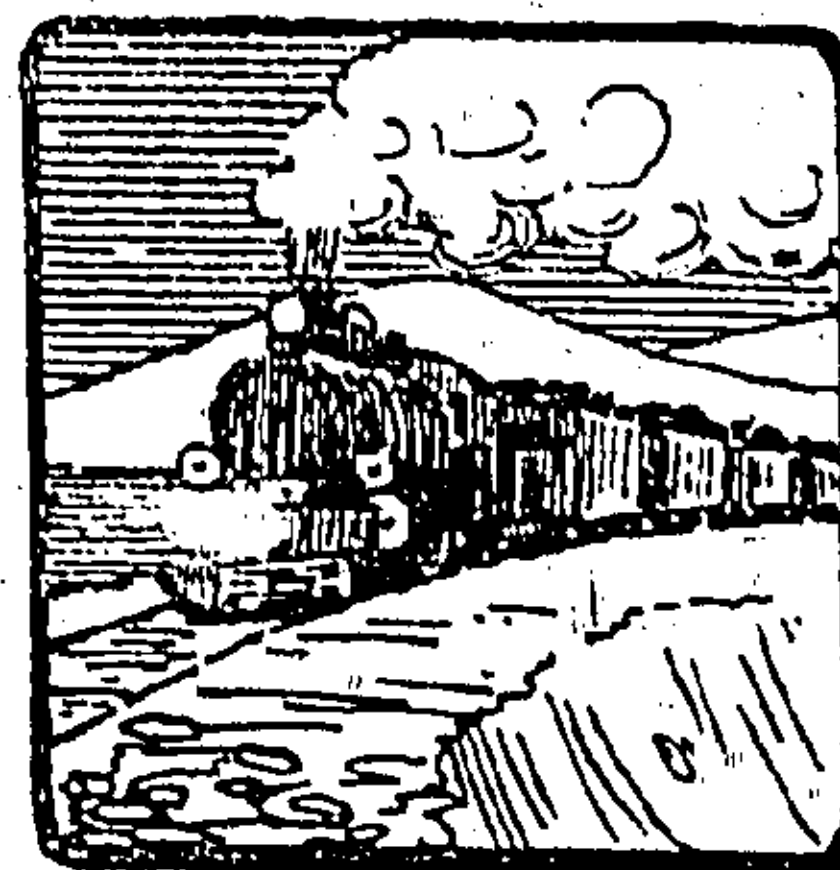
	Highest.	Lowest.
1884	3/8 1/2	3/8 1/2
1885	3/7	3/3 1/2
1886	3/4 1/2	2/11 1/2
1887	3/4 1/2	3/0 1/2
1888	3/16	2/11 1/2
1889	3/2 1/2	2/11 1/2
1890	3/10 1/2	3/0 1/2
1891	3/8	3/0 1/2
1892	3/0 1/2	2/8 1/2
1893	2/8 1/2	2/2 1/2
1894	2/3 1/2	1/11 1/2
1895	2/2 1/2	1/11 1/2
1896	2/2 1/2	2/1 1/2
1897	2/1 1/2	1/8 1/2
1898	1/11 1/2	1/8 1/2
1899	1/11 1/2	1/11 1/2
1900	2/1 1/2	1/11 1/2
1901	2/1 1/2	1/8 1/2
1902	1/10 1/2	1/8 1/2
1903	1/10.11-16	1/8 1/2
1904	1/11.9-16	1/8 1/2
1905	2/1 1/2	1/10.13-16
1906	2/3.5-16	1/9 1/2
1907	2/3.5-16	1/9 1/2
1908	1/11 1/2	1/8
1909	1/9 1/2	1/8 1/2
1910	1/10 1/2	1/8.9-16
1911	1/10 1/2	1/9.1-16
1912	2/1.1-16	1/10.1-16
1913	2/0.15-16	1/11
1914	1/11 1/2	1/8 1/2
1915	1/11 1/2	1/9
1916	2/4 1/2	1/11.1-16
1917	3/2 1/2	2/3 1/2
1918	3/8	2/11 1/2
1919	5/2	3/0 1/2
1920	8/2	2/11 1/2
1921	3/12	2/9 1/2
1922	2/7 1/2	2/2 1/2
1923	2/4 1/2	2/8 1/2
1924	2/5 1/2	2/2 1/2
1925	2/3 1/2	2/2 1/2
1926	2/3 1/2	1/9 1/2
1927	2/3 1/2	1/11 1/2
1928	2/3 1/2	1/11 1/2
1929	2/0 1/2	1/7 1/2

ADVICE FOR INVESTORS.

READERS are reminded that inquiries relating to the share market are answered on page 11 every Tuesday by "Kufan." Letters should be sent to this office, and must be accompanied by writer's name and address, not for publication. Letters should be addressed to "Kufan," care of the Editor.

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SMUGGLING OF CIGARETTES.

DEFENDANTS DISCHARGED
YESTERDAY.

PROSECUTION FAILS.

At Central Magistracy yesterday, Mr. A. W. G. H. Grantham discharged the two men who were being prosecuted by the Superintendent of the Import and Export Department for the alleged smuggling of cigarettes into the Colony.

The details of the case for the prosecution were outlined by Mr. J. D. Lloyd on Wednesday. Evidence was then given in support of the opening. Yesterday when the Court sat, the Magistrate declared that he found that the prosecution had produced no evidence against the second defendant which would connect him with the smuggling.

As regards the first defendant, it appeared that the only evidence against him was that he had paid the rent of the premises and that he opened the door to Revenue Officers, when the latter called. There was no evidence, however, to show that he was connected with the consignment which was seized, or with any previous consignment.

Mr. Lloyd mentioned that he was going to argue that the premises were those of the Wang Cheong Company who were engaged in smuggling and that it was up to the defendants to produce some evidence to show that they were not connected with the business. His Worship in discharging the two men stated that the onus was not on the defendants to prove that they were not connected with the business but it was up to the prosecution to show that they were. The evidence did not point that way.

ALLEGED ASSAULT AT HAPPY VALLEY.

CASE TO BE HEARD NEXT THURSDAY.

At Central Magistracy yesterday, Mr. A. W. G. H. Grantham fixed Thursday next at 2.15 p.m. for hearing of summonses brought by Mr. G. H. Blok, a member of the Daily Press staff, against a number of persons residing at Happy Valley.

Charges of assault were alleged against Mr. H. A. Botelho, and Mr. N. B. Maher, while Mr. A. C. Botelho, Mrs. A. C. Botelho and Miss Cissie Botelho were summoned for using threatening and abusive language. There were four cross-summonses against the complainant. In suggesting Thursday next for hearing of the case, Mr. Leo d'Almada, sen., for the original defendants, said that the matter was likely to be settled.

Mr. F. C. E. Rendall, for the complainant, replied that it was the first time he had heard about it. Mr. d'Almada: Perhaps Mr. Rendall does not know, but there is a third party who is intervening in the matter.

In reply to the Magistrate, Mr. d'Almada said that there would be no further cross-summonses.

Referring to the cross-summonses, Mr. Rendall told the Magistrate that three of them were received on Tuesday afternoon for appearance on Wednesday morning, but when his client, on his directions, attended Court, he found the complainants were absent. Had it been the other way about, a warrant might have been issued against his client for not obeying the order. As it was, his client had wasted time for nothing.

FUGITIVES AGAIN
BEATEN.KWANGSI REVERSE ON
KWEI RIVER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, Jan. 8.

The Kwangsi "Ironside" troops suffered another reverse last Monday at the hands of Cantonese troops under Commander Heung Hon Ping, at Kung Hui and Ling Fa on the Kwei River.

The fight lasted all day, and both sides suffered heavy casualties.

The Kwangsi "Ironside" combination is reported to have lost some 4,000 men, and the loss sustained by the other side is estimated at about 2,500.

The Cantonese made no attempt to pursue the enemy, being content to remain in Kung Hui and Ling Fa. The topography of the country and the extreme difficulty of the transportation of supplies prevented further advances. They are concentrating in the recently captured places preparatory for a further drive up the Kwei River.

AT WUCHOW.

Rigid martial law is enforced in Wuchow, and trenches have been dug on the outskirts of the city, extending from Fire Hill to Tai Poh Mountain. Barbed wire entanglements that were in use in the recent campaign in the North River districts have been moved to Wuchow to improve the defences of that city. Even the electric generators were taken there, and the wire entanglements are charged with electricity.

The matter of defence is especially important, as fighting is going on not far from Wuchow, which might at any time be endangered.

General Cheng Ming Shu and Mr. Koo Ying Fun, a high ranking official, arrived in Wuchow yesterday, and are in conference with General Chen Tsai Tong. During the absence of General Chen Ming Shu, Mr. Shu Chung Ching, is directing the Provincial Government in Canton. The party expect to return to Canton in the course of the next day or two.

COLD DAYS IN CANTON.

SNOW IN NORTHERN
KWANGTUNG.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, Jan. 8.

Canton is experiencing the coldest weather in years, the temperature being about 35° or 40 degrees Fahrenheit. There has been little sunshine for the past several days, and a sharp, biting north wind is adding materially to the chilliness in the air. Night life is practically at a standstill, and stores which are normally open up to early morning are closed at about 9 or 10 o'clock because of the lack of business. Pedestrians are much less numerous than usual. Some of them are carrying small "fire baskets" to keep their hands warm. These "fire baskets" are made of bamboo, with an earthen bowl placed inside in which charcoal is burnt.

The price of firewood in Canton has risen sharply to about double the average rate being about 43 catties per dollar. No firewood, of course, has been coming from Kwangsi for the past month or more, owing to unsettled conditions there. The present firewood in the market is all supplied by the North River districts.

In the northern parts of Kwangtung, including Shuiwan, Sha Hoi and Nam Yang, heavy snow is falling. All the mountains on the northern borders are covered with snow. This is regarded by the farmers as an auspicious sign, heralding an abundant harvest next spring. The last time snow appeared in these districts, they state, was two years ago, and rice crops the following season were very heavy.

CANTON "RADIO"—MAD.

THE NEW CRAZE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, Jan. 8.

Canton has gone "crazy" over radio. Practically all the electric shops, and many of the weather residents in the city have installed a receiving set. The Government broadcasting station in Central Park is daily broadcasting music, important announcements concerning the financial market, speeches, etc.

The foreign radio dealers are doing a big business. The radio is rapidly taking the place of the gramophone and many gramophone shops in the city have had to adopt a new line, or else face bankruptcy.

The electric dealers are also rapidly "falling in line" with those of Canton, and are selling a great many radio sets. They have recently bought from Canton several thousand sets.

MISSING DIAMONDS
CASE.CHIEF JUSTICE RESERVES
JUDGMENT.IMPORTANT POINTS
INVOLVED.

The action brought in the Supreme Court by Mr. Louis Kornitzer and his partners in Antwerp claiming over £5,000 from the Banque de l'Indo-Chine for alleged failure to deliver a package of diamonds sent in 1922 concluded yesterday before the Chief Justice (Sir Henry Gollan).

After hearing final arguments by Mr. Eldon Potter, K.C., and Mr. F. C. Jenkin, counsel for the defendants and plaintiffs respectively, his Lordship reserved judgment.

Mr. Potter commented on the evidence given the previous day by M. Piguet and submitted that it was impossible for a jury, acting reasonably, to find that the Bank had been guilty of gross negligence.

The Bank's System.

Counsel contended that the evidence given of the Bank's system, it accepted, was entirely sufficient to rebut any *prima facie* case created by mere loss. He could say with confidence that M. Piguet was an absolutely reliable witness. Mr. Kornitzer himself had given evidence of the same system, but he had nothing to suggest except the possible dishonesty of the employees.

It had been proved beyond doubt that the parcels in question were not received for safe deposit in the sense known to bankers. It was proved also that Mr. Kornitzer was aware of the safe deposit system and availed himself of it on four occasions. Another point shown in the evidence was that articles deposited for safety were placed in the cashier's safe and not in the chief accountant's safe, the latter being used for all ordinary registered mail.

Counsel stated that further proof that Mr. Kornitzer's parcels had been treated as ordinary registered mail was shown by the fact that the Bank was prepared to hand them over to Mr. Kornitzer without any receipt. M. Piguet had been cashier in 1922, and in that capacity it was his duty to receive valuables for safe custody. Witness had stated that he did not receive any parcels for safe custody and he had no knowledge of any arrangement having been made for receipt in that way.

Honesty of the Employees.

M. Piguet's evidence also showed that no one but Bank employees could have got into the general office where the safe was kept, so that parcels kept on top of the safe, as alleged by Mr. Kornitzer, were perfectly secure. As, however, it had not been suggested that parcels so placed were in danger, the point was not necessary to discuss. As far as M. Piguet knew there was no suspicion of dishonesty among the employees.

Mr. Potter went on to say that there was no evidence of negligence at all unless it should be held that the mere loss of a parcel in itself constituted negligence. He referred to further authorities on the point and urged that the system in the Bank, as stated in evidence, was sufficient to rebut any charge of negligence.

If they took the case of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, every month they must be receiving thousands of deposits of share scrip for safe custody. Could any employee be expected to prove that, perhaps a month previously, he had placed certain scrip in a certain place from which it was missing? All that could be done was to prove that the system had been followed, that when scrip was received it was put in a certain place, and the Bank could not say or pretend to say how the scrip had been lost.

Mr. Jenkin's Points.

Mr. Jenkin, in reply, dealt with the statement of Mr. Potter that plaintiff must give some affirmative evidence of negligence, and referred to various authorities. Counsel submitted that this argument was without foundation, and was, in fact, unsound.

Counsel said the evidence was that an arrangement was made for registered parcels to be addressed to the Bank and that as they would contain valuables they were entrusted to the Bank for safe custody.

His Lordship: How do you reconcile that with the evidence of Kornitzer when he said he did not know himself what they would contain?

Mr. Jenkin said that Kornitzer was expecting valuables from abroad, and those valuables might have been diamonds.

After further argument on the evidence, his Lordship reserved judgment, remarking that it was a very important case and he would need time to consider it.

ROUND THE COURTS.

KOWLOON RESIDENT
ROBBED.

THIEF SENT TO JAIL.

A unemployed Chinese was before Mr. T. S. Whyte Smith at Kowloon Magistrate's yesterday for stealing three pieces of clothing the property of Mrs. Furrer at 534 Nathan Road.

Detective Inspector Fallon said that the defendant was arrested on leaving a pawnbroker's, where the articles had evidently been refused. The man was taken to the Police Station where he admitted that he had stolen the clothing.

Mrs. Furrer said that the thief must have taken the articles from her bedroom as they were there last when she saw them.

The Magistrate imposed a sentence of three months' hard labour.

AIDING A ROBBERY.

A Chinese, who was charged with possession of clothing which had been stolen from an address in Tai Nam Street, admitted to the Magistrate that he was present when the burglary was committed, but declared he did not enter the house. Another man using a knife through a crack in the door, raised the latch and stole the clothing and three gold rings.

The Magistrate convicted the defendant and imposed a sentence of six months' hard labour. He remarked that the offence was technically as bad as housebreaking. The rings had been melted down and the gold sold.

The Magistrate also ordered the defendant to reimburse the complainant to the extent of the loss.

STEALING A MAH JONGG
SET.

Pleading guilty to theft of a mah jongg set by false pretences a Chinese was sentenced to one month's hard labour.

It was stated that a woman hired a mah jongg set and on the day that she was to return it, the defendant came and took it away saying that he was from the shop which had loaned it. He was arrested later on information. The mah jongg set had been pawned.

TEARING PRISON BLANKETS.

Convicted on a charge of destroying prison property in Victoria Gaol, a native of Weihaiwei was sentenced to four months' imprisonment by Mr. A. W. G. H. Grantham yesterday.

Warder Plum said that at about 2.10 p.m. on December 7, he heard some knocking going on in the prisoner's cell and on investigation, he discovered the defendant smashing his basins together. On another occasion the defendant tore his blanket and damaged various prison utensils.

The defendant said that the blankets were torn when he received them. The basins were accidentally damaged when he fell down.

STEAMER'S HOLD ON FIRE.

ONE AND A HALF HOURS'
BLAZE ON S.S. CALULU.

The s.s. Calulu which is lying at A3 mooring was the scene of a fire which lasted one and a half hours yesterday morning.

The first signs of trouble were noticed shortly after 6.30 a.m. when smoke was seen coming out of No. 5 hold, which contains 150 tons of coal. A report was made to Captain Thomas P. Blair, and the crew comprising of 13 Britons and 55 Asiatics set to work with a will. The attempt to put out the blaze, however, proved fruitless and just after 7 a.m. the Fire Brigade was notified.

When No. 1 Fire float arrived alongside with Mr. G. C. Moss, Station Officer in charge, the smoke was so thick that entry into the hold and after working for an hour and a half, the outbreak was put to an end.

No material damage was done to the ship although the sides became fairly warm at one time.

It was believed to have been the cause of the outbreak. The Calulu arrived from Australia and Manila at 3 p.m. on January 9, with 103 tons of general cargo on board for Hong Kong.

HELENA MAY
MUSICALE.ARRANGED BY MR. AND
MRS. BOWES-SMITH.MUSICIANS AND THEIR
AUDIENCES.

An excellent concert of vocal and instrumental music, arranged by Mr. and Mrs. Bowes-Smith, was given at the Helena May Institute yesterday. Mr. Bowes-Smith has a particular fondness for Chopin but it was, as far as I know, an unusual proceeding to play seven of his preludes as one item. The effect was rather like reading a series of disconnected paragraphs in a newspaper, or the long chapter headings of an old-fashioned novel. Each is interesting but each is only an introduction—and we are not allowed to read the chapter which follows. He also played, extremely well, the famous "Waldstein" Sonata of Beethoven, and, with Major MacNair, a Grieg Sonata in C minor for piano and violin.

Mr. Bowes-Smith always seems to be playing from behind a curtain of reticence. He cannot quite give himself to his music when in front of an audience. There are players of all grades who are able to forget their audiences and as many others who gain a definite encouragement from their position, set for the time being on a different plane from those who are listening. They often achieve a success on the concert platform which is as surprising to themselves as to those of their intimate circle who have heard them practising. Mr. Bowes-Smith belongs to neither of these classes. You feel that any audience, however attentive or appreciative, cramps his style, and he is an Englishman first and a musician second.

Mrs. Bowes-Smith's Songs.

Mrs. Bowes-Smith is more temperamental. She depends to a certain extent on her audience, when they are pleased so is she, and her voice gains new sureness and beauty. And most of those who hear her are pleased, for she has a voice which is a delight to listen to, partly because it seems to be produced with so little effort.

Of the songs she sang yesterday the first group of German love songs (Brahms) were very pleasing. It was the type of music which suits her voice admirably, and she sang them well.

The second group of three Russian songs presented far more difficulties. The first "To the Children" (Rachmaninoff) is difficult. Practically a recitative, it is too low for her to take easily, and is sung slowly on a minor note. It is a curious and unusual song which it was interesting to hear and which Mrs. Bowes-Smith managed surprisingly well. The second "A Fairy Story by the Fire" (Merikanto) gave her much more opportunity and was as unusual as the former and very attractive. "The Clock" (Sachnowsky) one might call an "organ song," and I hardly think any finger could adequately convey it. The lighter parts were very charming as Mrs. Bowes-Smith rendered them, and the words (in English) of all three songs were delightfully clear. "Loves Philosophy" (Roger Quilter) which followed, was just suited to her voice and very pleasing. As an encore she sang "A New Year's Song"—a very pretty little thing which she took well.

The Grieg Sonata.

The Grieg Sonata for piano and violin, played by Mr. Bowes-Smith and Major J. P. MacNair closed an excellent programme.

Major MacNair was probably like every one else—suffering from the cold and the opening passages were disappointing. By the end of the first movement, however, both were playing well—and what is more—playing very well together. The high violin notes were particularly good, except for an occasional "G" which squeaked. The second and third movements both went well, and the Sonata provided a very pleasant finale to a well arranged and pleasing concert.

Programme.

- Three Songs Brahms.
 - Wir wandern (We wandered once)
 - Ständchen (Serenade)
 - Von Ewigem Liebe (Love is for ever)
- Sonata in C Major (Waldstein) Beethoven.
 - First Movement

Mr. A. M. Bowes-Smith. (Continued on next column.)

OUR WATER SUPPLY.

3 MONTHS AT PRESENT
CONSUMPTION.WILL RESTRICTIONS BE
NEEDED?

Hong Kong's supply of water on January 1 totalled 1,300 million gallons compared with just under 1,000 million gallons a year ago. A twelve-hour supply was given and the expenditure was 438 million gallons. We have, therefore, a three months' supply at the present rate of expenditure.

Over at Kowloon reservoirs there are 402 million gallons and the consumption was 173 million gallons.

At the end of November the total was 481 million gallons, so the net decrease is only 32 million gallons and 141 million gallons have been received from the Shing Mui. Details follow:—

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT
WATER WORKS.

	1928.	1929.
Tytam	15' 6" 11' 3"	
Tytam Byewash	24' 5" 19' 3"	
Tytam Intermediate	2' 2" 0' 7"	
Tytam Tuk	47' 0" 31' 11"	
Wong Nei Chung	24' 4" 10' 1"	
Pokfulam	23' 2" 10' 11"	

The figures are the depth of the surface in feet and inches below overflow level.

Storage in Millions and Decimals
Gallons.

	1928.	1929.
Tytam	266.14	283.90
Tytam Byewash	.86	3.03
Tytam Intermediate	183.90	192.65
Tytam Tuk	522.00	757.42
Wong Nei Chung	7.03	10.53
Pokfulam	18.60	42.35

Total

Consumption of water in the City and Hill District in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of December.

	1928.	1929.
Consumption	196.41	210.64
Estimated population	428,260	438,580

Consumption per head per day

Services to houses in the Rider Main Districts were disconnected and a supply was given by public street fountains only during December 1929.

From December 1 to 31, 1929, a 12 hours of supply (6 a.m. to 6 p.m.) was given to all Rider Main Districts. Principal Mains closed (6 p.m. to 6 a.m.).

KOWLOON WATER WORKS.

	1928.	1929.
Kowloon Reservoir	9' 6" 0' 2"	
Sheklapui Reservoir	3' 0" 9' 11"	
Reception Reservoir	1' 5" 1' 5"	

Feet and inches below overflow.

* Above overflow.

Storage in Millions and Decimals
Gallons.

	1928.	1929.
Kowloon Reservoir	260.74	354.34
Sheklapui Reservoir	164.10	79.28
Reception Reservoir	28.75	28.75

Total

Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of December.

	1928.	1929.
Consumption	108.76	116.38
Estimated population	163,220	173,260

Consumption per head per day

Constant supply in all districts during December 1928 and 1929.

The Government Analyst's reports show that the quality of the water is satisfactory.

Total rainfall to December 31—1923, 71.16 inches; 1929, 60.83 ins.

- (a) Three Russian Songs (in English)
 - To the Children Rachmaninoff.
 - A Fairy Story by the Fire Merikanto.
 - The Clock, Sachnowsky.
- Love's Philosophy Roger Quilter. Mrs. A. M. Bowes-Smith.
- Seven Preludes Chopin.
 - No. 1 in C.
 - No. 7 in A.
 - No. 15 in D Flat.
 - No. 17 in A Flat.
 - No. 20 in C Minor.
 - No. 21 in B Flat.
 - No. 22 in G Minor.
- Sonata in C Minor for Piano and Violin. Grieg. 1st Movt: Allegro molto ed alla Romanza. 2nd Movt: Allegretto espressivo. 3rd Movt: Allegro animato. Mr. A. M. Bowes-Smith and Major J. P. MacNair.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HONG KONG AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION.

MEMBERS are notified that BOOKING for the DINNER-DANCE to be held at the PENINSULA HOTEL on 17th JANUARY is NOW OPEN at the Office in the MAIN ENTRANCE of the HONG KONG HOTEL, where they may purchase their TICKETS and RESERVE SEATS.

C. P. MARCEL,
Hon. Secretary.
[8878]

BOY SCOUTS' ASSOCIATION.

OPENING OF SAIWAN CAMP.

THE Steam Launch "SHUN LEE" will leave MURRAY PIKE for SAIWAN BAY at 2 P.M. on SATURDAY, JANUARY 11th. Wolf Cubs, Brownies, and the smaller Scouts and Guides can be accommodated, also a few Officers-in-charge and Friends, provided that the total number does not exceed 150 persons.

Trains run to SHAUKWAN and back Every Four Minutes during the Day, starting at WESTERN MARKET.

[8864]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONG KONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

IN THE GOODS OF DAVID HARVEY, Late of No. 1A, ARNOLD BUILDING, KOWLOON, IN THE COUNTY OF HONG KONG, MARINE ENGINEER, DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of Section 58 of Probate Ordinance 1897, made an Order Limiting the Time for Creditors and Others to send in their Claims against the above Estate to the 2nd DAY of FEBRUARY, 1930.

All Creditors and Others are accordingly hereby required to send their Claims to the undersigned on or before that date.

Dated the 2nd Day of January, 1930.
JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Solicitors for the Executors,
Princes Building, 100 House Street,
Hong Kong. [8832]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONG KONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

IN THE GOODS OF GEORGE HOYES, Late of St. Kilda Road, CHELTENHAM, IN THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of the Provisions of Section 58 of Ordinance No. 2 of 1897, made an Order Limiting the Time for Creditors and Others to send in their Claims against the above Estate to the 23rd JANUARY, 1930.

All Creditors and Others are accordingly hereby required to send their Claims to the undersigned on or before that date.

DEACONS,
Solicitors for the Executors,
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Hong Kong. [8813]

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INTIMATIONS.

HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

ANNUAL RACE MEETING.

22nd, 24th, 25th, 26th FEBRUARY AND 1st MARCH, 1930.

DRAFT PROGRAMMES and ENTRY FORMS are now ready and may be obtained upon Application to the SECRETARY, Hong Kong, 8th Jan., 1930. [8866]

NOTICE.

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD.

IN order to facilitate the investigation with regard to a Number of Share Certificates which have been fraudulently obtained from the Company, All Holders of Share Certificates of the Company are requested to send in Full Particulars of their Holdings, Number of Certificates, Name of Owner, the Actual Distinguishing Numbers of the Shares covered by the Certificate, the Date of issue of such Certificates and their Folio Numbers, to the GENERAL MANAGERS as soon as possible.

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WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 5.15 p.m., stated:—

The anticyclone remains to the north of the lower Yangtze. Strong monsoon will prevail along the S.E. coast of China, and over the N. China Sea.

Local Forecast:—N. winds, fresh, fine.

Editorial and Business Offices: 11, Ice House Street, Tel. Central 12.

Night Editor (Wanchai Office): Tel. Cen. 14511.
London Office: 21, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, JANUARY 10, 1930.

TEN YEARS OF THE LEAGUE.

The League of Nations to-day celebrates its tenth birthday, and in closing the first decade of its existence the League has justified from every point of view the necessity of its creation and its existence.

The ten years just closed have demonstrated that, as the life of nations goes, an international crisis arises on an average of at least once a year, from which—if there were no established machinery for its pacific settlement—war might result. In the ten years of the League's existence that organization has been called upon no less than twelve times to intervene in international disputes involving a score of different nations, any one of which differences might have resulted in armed conflict. These twelve disputes, now nearly all past and forgotten history, but firebrands of war at the time, are as follows:—

1920—Dispute between Sweden and Finland relative to the possession of the Åland Islands.

Dispute between Poland and Lithuania relative to the Polish occupation of Vilna.

1921—Projected Serbian invasion of Albania.

Finland's claim of Russian ill-treatment of inhabitants of Eastern Carolia.

1923—Polish and Czechoslovakian dispute relative to the Jaworzina frontier.

Iraq boundary dispute involving Great Britain, Turkey, and Iraq.

Settlement of the Upper Silesian dispute between Poland and Germany.

1923—Dispute between Italy and Greece, resulting in the former's occupation of Corfu.

1924—Settlement of the Memel dispute with Lithuania.

1925—Settlement of the frontier conflict between Greece and Bulgaria.

1927—The Hungarian-Romanian dispute relative to Hungarian optants in Roumania, which is still in process of pacific settlement.

1929—The Bolivian and Paraguayan frontier dispute.

Aside from thus justifying its existence by the pacific settlement of disputes, there are three other fields which have afforded scope for exercising the powers of the League for the permanent maintenance of peace.

These are the launching of the Permanent Court of International Justice at the Hague, and the vast amount of preliminary and preparatory work that has been accomplished towards disarmament and the pacific settlement of disputes.

Entirely aside from this fundamental work of the League, it has covered—through its technical organization—the entire world with a network of international co-operation which it feels has also contributed materially towards creating amongst the nations an atmosphere of peace and friendly relations.

These technical organizations cover nearly a dozen different fields of activities, including financial and economic relations, communications and transport, international health, intellectual co-operation, suppression of harmful drug traffic, protection of women and children (including suppression of the white slave traffic), settlement of war refugees; control of the administration of mandated territories; protection of minorities; world-wide abolition of slavery; administration of the Danzig Valley and the Free City of Danzig; and progressive codification of international law.

Owing to the tremendous character of the problems undertaken, the first decade of the League's existence, despite the real and concrete attainment of many results, has been one largely of preliminary study and preparation. As a consequence, whilst looking backward with justifiable pride on all that has been actually achieved during the past ten years, League supporters are looking forward with unusual satisfaction to the prospects for the next few years to come. They hope to witness the realization of many of the most important projects that have been under study and preparation during the past ten years. The coming year is typical of what may be expected for other years to come. Already for 1930 the concrete realization of five great projects are foreseen, some of which have been under preparation for almost the entire ten years' of the League's existence. These are as follows:—

1.—International conference for the declaration of a world-wide tariff truce.

2.—First international conference for the progressive codification of international law.

3.—Convocation of the first international disarmament conference for the world-wide limitation and reduction of armaments.

4.—Revision of the League Covenant to bring it into harmony with the Kellogg Pact.

5.—The launching during the September Assembly of the BRIAN project for the United Economic States of Europe.

The simultaneous existence of the second Hague Conference and of the five-Power naval conference in London will in no way interfere with the League of Nations activities for the month of January. Owing to the prepondering political importance of these two conferences, however, the League's activities for the month will be confined largely to technical work and internal administration. Even the meeting of the League Council will have much less political importance than usual.

The programme for the month will open to-day with the first meeting of the recently-appointed committee of agricultural experts, who will lay the foundations for the League's efforts to assist agriculture the world over out of its difficulties.

This will be followed by the meeting of the League Council at which the principal question will be Britain's demand for the appointment of an international commission to investigate the situation in Palestine. On January 13 the League's Central Opium Board will begin preparations for the international conference demanded by the last Assembly of all countries producing narcotic and harmful drugs. The object of this conference will be to limit the production of such drugs to the world's actual medical and scientific needs. This will be followed by meetings of both the League's Permanent Economic and Financial Committees, whose principal task will be the preparation of the proposed international conference for the declaration of a world-wide tariff truce for two or three years. On January 20 the Permanent Advisory Commission on the Traffic in Opium and other Dangerous Drugs will hold its annual meeting for consideration of reports on such traffic submitted by the Governments concerned. Finally on January 23 there will be a meeting of the new Commission created by the last Assembly to ascertain what steps can be taken for increasing the efficiency of administration not only of the League Secretariat but also of the International Labour Bureau, and of the Registry of the League's Permanent Court of International Justice at the Hague. A busy month—an active and encouraging beginning to the second decade of the League's useful life.

News and Views.

One case of typhoid and two of diphtheria were reported on Wednesday. There were no small-pox cases.

After a number of lean years, the German export of toys this year has been a bumper harvest. The largest customer last year proved to be Great Britain, with the United States and Belgium coming next.

An open invitation is given to all interested, to attend the opening of the New Kowloon Branch of the Helena May Institute at 8, Aimai Villas, Austin Road, Kowloon, on Friday, January 24 at 5 p.m. Lady Clementi has kindly consented to open the premises.

The death has occurred in Shanghai of Ove Andreas Christensen who for many years was Chief Engineer of the Great Northern Telegraph Company's fleet in Pacific waters. Joining this cable company in 1907 he was appointed Chief Engineer in 1914 and during his last home leave was in charge of the reconstruction of the Nordiska. Generous to those in a less fortunate position, and loved for his sterling qualities by everyone who knew him, he will be mourned by many.

The Belgian Government, in emulation of the French scheme, intends to construct a chain of fortifications along the Belgo-German frontier beginning at Liege and extending to the Dutch frontier. It is understood that the fortifications will consist chiefly of reinforced concrete dugouts and trenches, with strong fortresses between at certain intervals. The system will be crowned by Liege fortress, the reconstruction of which is nearly completed and which will be fitted with batteries of long-range guns.

The Pope has issued an encyclical entitled "The Fiftieth Year" enumerating the Catholic events during the past year, and singling out the Vatican Treaty as the most important achievement and as an auspicious omen of a happy future for religion, the State, and mankind generally. The letter further emphasized the importance of the concordats concluded with Prussia, Portugal and Rumania, and welcomed the improvement of the conditions of the Church in Mexico through the rapprochement between the Catholic Church and the state. Finally the encyclical states that, in response to many wishes, the Jubilee year will be extended until July of next year.

The early resumption of Græco-Turkish negotiations is forecast in political quarters. It is stated that the Premier, M. Venizelos, is resolved to bring the negotiations with Turkey which had been dragging on for years and which were broken off last July, to a successful conclusion. It is understood that M. Venizelos intends to cancel the ambitious Greek naval programme, which has caused uneasiness in Turkish political circles, and to reorganize the navy instead into a strictly defensive instrument. It is hoped that this conciliatory attitude will pave the way for a Græco-Turkish political pact for the conclusion of which M. Venizelos intends visiting Angora.

4,000 Miles for £8 Catch.

After a voyage of nearly 4,000 miles, a line-fishing vessel returned to Grimsby from Greenland waters with one halibut and four boxes of tosk, which realised £8 on the market. This ship, which carried a crew of 14 hands, had been away from port for a month, and the loss on the voyage is estimated at over £1,000. Fishermen in North Sea trawlers, which reached port last month, declared that they have seldom experienced worse conditions. Terrific gales forced them to suspend trawling operations for several days. Many boats returned to port with fewer than 20 boxes of fish, compared with an average of 200 or 300 boxes for North Sea trips.

The Bluejacket's Reading.

In the old days the canteens in His Majesty's ships were used solely for supplying the bluejacket with a limited selection of delicacies with which he could supplement his service rations, but nowadays they are general stores. The first increase was in cotton, buttons, and the like, which soon grew into stationery and a score of other things. That was in the days when the canteen was a private venture and each ship was independent, so that the stock was bound to be somewhat limited, and in spite of the ingenuity of some canteen contractors the service was never satisfactory. That is all changed now. The Navy, army, and Air Force institutes cover the canteen work and are now taking over the ships' bookstalls. Of recent years the bluejacket has been demanding more and more reading matter, and the ship's own library does not go far towards satisfying his needs, although it is always well patronised and generally contains a fairly good selection of books. In addition, however, the ship's bookstalls stocks a number of modern periodicals, but as a rule this is an independent concern run by the ship's company, frequently under the charge of the chaplain. Naturally there are disadvantages to this piecemeal buying and dealing. Many ships are requesting the naval canteen service to take over the bookstalls as well, and by doing so they would be better served. The Board now has charge of over a dozen ships' bookstalls, and the number is increasing steadily.

Cost of Living in France.

There are periodical lamentations in the French Press about "La vie chère," but whereas nobody has as yet suggested any practical means of reducing their prices Parliament is always ready to vote measures for increasing them. Following the example of his predecessors, M. Tardieu now proposes to raise the price of wheat and sugar, which are apparently considered to be low. A Bill introduced by the Government, among other provisions, empowers the Minister of Agriculture to raise the import duty on wheat by decree at any time. In the Chamber the Socialists opposed this measure, and introduced a counter-proposal, which was defeated by 345 to 340. M. Tardieu having made the question one of confidence. In view of the pressure that the agricultural interests are always able to bring on a Minister, the powers given to the Minister of Agriculture by M. Tardieu's Bill, which will no doubt be passed, will not be to the advantage of the French consumers. M. Tardieu also proposes to increase the import duty on sugar by 40 francs, and at the same time to reduce the Excise duty on sugar made in France by 15 francs, so there will be a net amount of 25 francs put on to the consumer.

The Sea of Weeds.

A forthcoming film, "The Isle of Lost Ships," which is receiving some "advance publicity," deals with the Sargasso Sea in the best traditional style. We learn of its "giant central eddy," "waterlogged and abandoned vessels, and relics of forgotten ocean tragedies," and so on. One always regrets the destruction of old legends, especially one which so ancient that the Carthaginian voyagers may well have founded it, for they knew and feared the verges of the Sea of Weeds. The Celtic St. Brendan stories, too, mention it with terror, and Sir John Mandeville, that entertaining armchair traveller, crystallises all the stories when he speaks of "a great Isle full of Trees and Bush, Thorns and Briars," festooned with rotting yards of ships "drawn thither for the Iron that is in them," wherein he seems to have confused it with Sinbad's magnetic island. Now it is all dashed up afresh for the "hicks," whereas the film evidently needs all the salt in the Sargasso Sea to reduce it to anything like the facts. An expedition under Sir John Murray some years ago dispelled the illusion. The Sargasso is an enormous but discontinuous weed bed, quite incapable of doing more than clog the progress of even such tiny barques as those of Columbus, who sailed through it for three weeks. The sea has one claim to distinction, however: it is the only object that has ever formed a political boundary for the whole world, for a Papal bull allotted all lands discovered east of it to Portugal, west of it to Spain.

Looking Back 25 Years.

A coolie was charged with snatching a 35 bill from a girl 12 years of age in Queen's Road Central on Saturday last. Defendant told his Worship that some two months ago his poor mother had passed away, and he had not sufficient to defray the burial expenses; otherwise, he would not have attempted to take the money. His Worship did not believe the story, and sentenced the defendant to three months' hard labour, six hours' stocks, and two doses of the birch, 12 strokes in each dose.—Hong Kong Daily Press, January 10, 1905.

Looking Back 50 Years.

The return of bankruptcies filed in the Supreme Court of Hong Kong since the passing of the Bankruptcy Ordinance of 1864 up to August, 1870, and published in the last issue of the Government Gazette, is an instructive if not satisfactory list. It will be remembered that Mr. Haylar asked for this return some time ago when a member of the Legislative Council. The return shows at once the facilities granted for "white-washing" bankrupts, and the extent of the delay in winding up their estates. In several cases the estate of the bankrupt was not wound up for years; in two instances this was accomplished in six years and one month! It was indeed high time that some alteration was effected in the machinery of the Court, and the appointment of an accountant was not made before that official was wanted. The remarks in the last column show how loosely matters were conducted formerly. Thus we find such sentences as—"File not to be found," "No report to show why assets realised," "No record in office of any dividend meeting having been held," "Misappropriated by Mr. Huffam," etc. But what is most significant and most disgraceful is the fact of the line, again and again repeated, "Assets all bad debts." In one case of the kind, given by way of illustration, the liabilities are set down at over \$100,000 and the assets at \$200, which is a marginal note in the return.

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LOWEST PRICE OF SILVER.

NANKING GOVERNMENT'S LOSSES.

CONCERN IN LONDON.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NANKING, Jan. 9.

According to the Government's financial experts, the immediate loss to the Government as the result of the silver slump exceeds ten million dollars.

Nanking to Take Action.

NANKING, Jan. 9.

An emergency meeting of the National Government of China is being held to consider steps to deal with the chaotic situation created by the slump in silver.

Although a gradual fall was regarded as inevitable, speculative activities are mostly blamed for the present rapid decline.

According to an official newspaper, the Government is considering the abolition of the tael in favour of a dollar standard, with the eventual adoption of a gold basis.

A Tragedy.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 9.

A tragic note due to the slump in silver was struck last night when Sze Chun Yu, the nephew of Mr. Alfred Sze, committed suicide, following the loss of \$200,000, through speculation in gold bars.

Over-Production.

LONDON, Jan. 9.

Commenting on the fall in the price of silver on the London bullion market to 20.5/16d. per ounce—lowest on record—the *Daily Mail* says there is little hope entertained of the discovery of new markets for silver sufficiently important to offset the loss entailed in the almost universal abandonment of silver as a standard of currency.

The silver industry, therefore, is in an acute state of over-production which most authorities are of the opinion presages a further fall in values, though bullion dealers generally believe that the quotation will settle at a paying level for China.

TANG SENG CHI "PAID OFF."

TO GO ABROAD.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HANKOW, Jan. 9.

Messages from Chengchow state that Han Fu Chu and Wang Chin Yu by orders of Yen Hsi Shan have wired Tang Seng Chi, advising him to retire and go abroad.

Tang Seng Chi, in reply, agreed to retire immediately, leaving his troops with Liu Hsing. He requests a guarantee of his own safety, with \$50,000 for travelling expenses.

Yen has agreed, and wired to Chiang Kai Shek to remit the money.

BELGIUM CONCESSION TO BE GIVEN UP.

(Wah Tze Yat Pao.)

TIENSIN, Jan. 9.

The rendition of the Belgian concession at Tientsin will take place in the middle of February, and the Belgian Minister has notified the Government to that effect.

SHAKESPEARE THEATRE.

J. D. ROCKEFELLER GIVES \$50,000.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.

The American Shakespeare Foundation, which is working in co-operation with the British committee to rebuild and endow the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre at Stratford-on-Avon, reports that the net balance to the credit of the Foundation on December 31 amounted to \$176,000, including a gift of \$50,000 from John D. Rockefeller, made to the British Fund in 1927, but which was retained by the American committee to secure the benefit of high interest rates in New York. The amount does not include donations from American contributors direct to Stratford. The estimated cost of the new theatre is \$150,000.

LORD RUSSELL'S COMPLAINT.

HIS SPEECH ON INDIA MISQUOTED.

PRESS TO BLAME.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUSSY, Jan. 9.

As the brief summary of the speech made by Lord Russell, Under-Secretary for India, at a small Labour Party meeting during the week-end, has given rise to criticism and misunderstanding in India, Lord Russell has issued a statement as follows:—

"The summary of my speech cable to India has been so abridged as to make it most misleading. A fuller report would have convinced even my worst critics that I pleaded for co-operation in the best interests of England and India. My whole speech was devoted to explaining the position in India to those Britishers who had not time to make study of it. I never used the phrase, 'Dominion Status is not possible for a long time.'"

"What I actually said was that the evolution of democratic institutions had taken a long time in our own country, and even now was not perfect. I hoped that with the co-operation of the Indians we might be able to evolve a workable scheme in the best interests of all, and in this matter the Labour Party was absolutely sincere."

"I hope my Indian friends will not be misguided by such misleading reports. I deplore the attitude of the Congress as much as I deplore the attitude of the Tories and the Press, who are causing the present embarrassment, and I trust my Indian friends will rally round the proposals of Lord Irwin, than whom there is no better friend of India."

THE LORANG CASE.

EXTRADITION TO LONDON DELAYED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, Jan. 9.

Madame Meurisse, the wife of a banker who is awaiting trial on a charge of manipulating mining stock, has laid information against Lorang, alleging that she handed him a quantity of jewellery to sell in London, and that Lorang gave them to a woman friend in Paris.

The extradition of Lorang is likely to be delayed until the matter is settled, possibly a year, or so hence.

DEATH OF MR. EDWARD BOK.

A FAMOUS AMERICAN EDITOR.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

LAKE WALES, Florida, Jan. 9.

The death is announced of the distinguished editor, Mr. Edward Bok, who was born in the Netherlands in 1863, came to America at the age of 6, and became editor-in-chief of the *Ladies Home Journal* in 1899, which position he held until 1919.

He had been a Vice-President of the Curtis Publishing Company, of Philadelphia, since 1891.

FRIENDS ONCE MORE!

FRANCO-GERMAN "SPAT" SETTLED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE HAGUE, Jan. 8.

The French and German incident has been satisfactorily settled by the issue of a French communique instigated by the German delegates, declaring that yesterday's meeting was "entirely cordial. From the beginning to the end there was no incident of any kind." An optimistic feeling prevails that all is well.

The incident arose through a member of the German delegation demanding that M. Tardieu explain the "offensive" statement published in French newspapers, adversely reflecting on the German goodwill. M. Tardieu apologized and declared that the statement was misquoted.

The German delegation, while accepting the apology, demanded M. Tardieu to issue a public statement repudiating the offending messages or "take the consequences." This cryptic expression was interpreted to mean that the French and German negotiations would be broken off.

BIG PARADE IN ROME.

ROYALTIES WITNESS "MARCH-PAST."

HUGE CROWDS GATHER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ROME, Jan. 9.

The city was early astir to the sound of bugles, and of military bands of contingents representing all the armed forces of the State, marching to Pariola parade ground for a great review attended by all the Royalties at present in Rome.

They witnessed the march past, and the crowd especially applauded the popular Bersaglieri, who with the cock's feathers in their hats flying behind them, passed by at a run. Others in the march past included the Fascist "Blackshirts," in their typical formation, three abreast, but the greatest attraction of all were the Colonial troops, tribesmen from all parts of Northern Africa.

The crowd especially cheered the 2nd Infantry Regiment, commanded by the Crown Prince. The Navy was represented by 2,500 sailors, whilst 300 aeroplanes of various service types manoeuvred overhead, throughout the review.

MR. HENDERSON OFF TO GENEVA.

A FLYING VISIT.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUSSY, Jan. 9.

The Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Arthur Henderson, accompanied by his parliamentary Under-Secretary, Mr. Hugh Dalton, and his Parliamentary private secretary, Mr. Noel Baker, will leave London to-morrow for Geneva to attend a meeting of the League of Nations Council which opens on Monday. Pressure of work at the Foreign Office will necessitate Mr. Henderson's return to London after the first two or three days of the Council meeting.

The Foreign Secretary, who has been actively engaged in preliminary work in connection with the Naval Conference, is expected to be in London before the delegates to the Conference from the United States, France, and Italy arrive towards the end of next week.

WORLD'S AIR SPEED RECORD.

FRENCH AND ITALIAN ATTEMPTS.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUSSY, Jan. 9.

News has been received in London that Italy and France are ready to attack the world's air speed record of 357.7 miles an hour, at present held by Britain. For the French attempt a monoplane equipped with engines of 2,000 h.p., has been specially built, and the Italians are to use one of the machines constructed for the recent Schneider Trophy contest.

Britain is preparing to challenge any new record that may be made. Two aeroplanes, as yet untried, are being modified to obtain a still greater speed.

M. BESSEDOVSKI ON TRIAL.

EMBEZZLEMENT CHARGE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MOSCOW, Jan. 8.

The trial has opened in his absence of M. Bessekovski, the ex-Councillor of the Soviet Embassy in Paris, on a charge of embezzling \$15,270, belonging to the Embassy's funds.

[The Soviet Embassy at Paris was a scene of excitement on October 3, when the first councillor, M. Bessekovski, clambered up the rear wall, then dashed to the Prefecture of police and implored the officials to secure the release of his wife and son, who, he said, were imprisoned in the Embassy.]

M. Bessekovski declared that the Moscow "Cheka" had despatched an official to interrogate him on his recent change of political views. He said that he declined to answer in answer to the charge and requested to be allowed to depart with his family.

The Soviet envoy then produced a revolver and prevented his departure. M. Bessekovski escaped through the back premises, and brought back the Director of the Judicial Police, who secured the liberation of his wife and son.]

M. Bessekovski has been sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment on the charge of embezzlement. The charge of high treason will be further investigated.

NAVAL CONFERENCE MATTERS.

A GENERAL AIR OF OPTIMISM.

PREMIER PREPARES.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald left Lissiemouth, his home in Scotland, for London to-day, with the object of completing preparations for the Naval Conference, the arrangement of which has been his most brilliant achievement as Prime Minister.

Before his departure, he made a statement to the Press regarding the Conference, saying that "it would deal with every class of warship from dreadnoughts to submarines. Things were very well advanced. There were little points on which agreement had not yet been reached, but none of them was of so great importance that an agreement was impossible."

He felt quite optimistic about prospects. It was no use shouting before the conference was over, for there were one or two difficult matters to be arranged, arising not of any ill will, but out of the different conditions of the countries.

He saw no reason, however, for fearing that accommodation would not be reached.

British Attitude.

The Premier added that it was with the full consent of the Admiralty up to now that the British Government was prepared to make proposals at the Naval Conference which would mean a considerable reduction in the British naval programme without, in any degree, impairing the security of the Empire.

"But," he concluded, "everybody both at home and abroad must very clearly understand that these reductions will depend upon an international agreement. It is quite impossible for any one country to go beyond what can reasonably be regarded as a state of international equilibrium."

The Japanese delegates to the Naval Conference will lunch with Mr. Ramsay MacDonald at his official country residence at Chequers, on Saturday.

American Opinions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.

The American delegation to the London Naval Conference leaves for England to-morrow amid a chorus of goodwill from every section of the community.

The New York *Herald-Tribune* which is a Republican journal supporting the "Big Navy" group, expresses the opinion that great difficulties may arise as the result of conflicting national interests, but there is reason to be hopeful that great things will be done in London. The *Herald-Tribune* wishes the delegation all possible success.

The New York *Times* (Independent) emphasises that instantaneous sweeping success of the Conference cannot be expected, but it adds, the delegation will bear with them the hopes and prayers of all who believe that mighty issues of peace and security for the whole world depend on the outcome of the conference.

The *Evening World* warns the public to be on its guard against hostile propaganda inspired by those financially interested in defeating the purpose of the Conference.

Broadcasting King's Speech.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.

The National Broadcasting Company is arranging to broadcast throughout the United States the King's Speech at the opening of the Naval Conference.

New American Cruiser.

MADE ISLAND, Cal., Jan. 9.

The Secretary for the Navy has authorised the launching here on April 4 of the 10,000-ton cruiser Chicago.

WOMAN'S DREAD OF A STATUE.

DEATH FOLLOWS GIFT FROM HER FATHER.

Dr. Joseph Fornario, the father of Miss Nora Emily Fornario, who was found dead on the lonely island of Iona, in the Hebrides, on November 19, has declared that a spiritual conflict had arisen between him and his daughter, principally on account of a statue of Osiris which he had given her when they were both in Egypt.

Miss Fornario, who was interested in psychic phenomena, declared that the statue was evil, and would only bring misfortune. Her father, who is a noted scientist and a director of the Medical Institute at Milan, declined to admit this, and they argued heatedly on the matter.

Dr. Fornario added that by some strange phenomenon of telepathy he had the sensation that something terrible had happened to his daughter on the exact day on which she died. He did not hear of her death until two days afterwards.

MORE AND MORE SPEED!

LIMIT REACHED ON SAND TRACKS.

A BRITISH PROJECT.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUSSY, Jan. 8.

The newly formed Automobile Racing Association, after a long search in various parts of the world for a natural track of sufficient length to allow of high speed trials, has put forward a scheme—which was inquired into yesterday by a representative of the Board of Trade—to build a motor racing track between Boston and Skegness, along the foreshore of the Wash.

The famous racing motorist Capt. Malcolm Campbell, has come to the conclusion that the top speed has now been reached on natural tracks, and that the only hope of higher speed records depends on the construction of such a course as this, which will be about 15 miles long, or half as long again as the track on Daytona Sands, Florida.

The track will have a surface not subject to the variations which tide and wind produce on sands. Earl Howe, the well-known motorist, supporting the proposal, said the scheme would provide work for 2,000 men for two years. The cost is estimated at between £300,000 and £400,000.

"THOSE WITHOUT GIN."

SENATOR'S "BON MOT"

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.

To-day was the third of the new Session and the Prohibition Post-boiled and sizzled in the House of Representatives all day.

Mr. La Guardia, the fiery Italian who represents New York, denounced enforcement as at present carried out as a failure.

He strongly condemned the practice of the coastguards in shooting to kill.

The "Drys" rallied to the defence of the coastguards and demanded the support of Congress in their efforts to suppress rum-running.

The Treasury Department states that the Government contemplates the addition of 500 new ports of entry along the Canadian border and will do its utmost to prevent crossings elsewhere.

Coastguard officials, while expressing regret at the shootings, indicate that they are determined to carry out their duty.

Meanwhile, social Washington is tittering over a bon mot attributed to a certain Senator in reference to his colleagues: "Let him that is without gin amongst you cast the first stone."

THE LIBERAL SPIRIT IN EUROPE.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S MESSAGE TO GERMAN DEMOCRATS.

Mr. Lloyd George was invited by the National Union of German Young Democrats to attend an international Congress in Berlin.

As he was unable to accept the invitation, Mr. Lloyd George sent the following message to the Union:—"I congratulate the National Union of German Young Democrats on its initiative in summoning an international congress of the various European associations of Radical, Liberal, and Democratic young people, and I trust that your assembly may perform a valuable and practical service in strengthening the energy and enthusiasm of the youth of Europe on behalf of Liberal and progressive ideals."

"The first desire of the nations to-day is for peace; for a sure and lasting peace that shall ban for ever any danger of another world war like that of 1914-18, with its wasteful sacrifice of the flower of young manhood on the altars of pride and fear and international distrust. Linked with that desire is a love of freedom, a wish to sweep away old tyrannies and mad-dictatorial restrictions on personal liberty, despotic forms of Government, and the grip of vested interests, and class domination. Mankind has also developed an increasing sense of human brotherhood and a more sensitive social conscience which urges it to reform long-standing abuses, to help the needy and down-trodden, and to bring about a richer and kinder life for all."

"These ideals of peace, freedom, brotherhood, and social progress it is the special task of the Liberal and democratic movements in each country to uphold, and young men and women can to-day choose no finer and nobler outlet for their energies than to devote themselves to the service of these great causes and of the movements through which alone they can be achieved."

LANCASHIRE MILLS LOSE OUT.

INCREASING FOREIGN COMPETITION.

A MANCHESTER REPORT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Jan. 9.

The annual report of the Yarn section of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce states that owing to continued depression in the export trade of cotton piece goods and cotton yarns, the production of British yarn during 1929 was seriously curtailed.

British exports of cotton yarn started the year well, and almost 17,000,000 lbs. found an outlet in January, but in the next three months exports gradually declined. The tide turned in May, when the figure jumped to 18,000,000 lbs., only to slump however, to 12,000,000 in June. Throughout July and August the volume was steady, then there was a sharp drop to 10,500,000 lbs. in September. The concluding months of the year revealed no outstanding features.

"In trade with India we had to contend not only with increasing competition from Japan, but with the productions of Chinese mills." It is becoming increasingly evident, the Report says, that more Japanese mills are turning their attention to the spinning of finer counts.

WAGES OF MINERS.

NO CONFERENCE LIKELY.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUSSY, Jan. 8.

The Preparatory International Technical Conference on the conditions of work in the coal mining industry, which is being held at Geneva, began to-day with a general discussion on the question of wages. Mr. A. J. Cook, the British miners' delegate, spoke in favour of international machinery to fix minimum wages.

The Government delegates of Germany, Poland and France, as well as coalowners who spoke, considered that the time was not yet ripe for the conclusion of an international agreement on this subject.

The general opinion at present appears to be that the idea of a conference on wages will be abandoned for the time being.

Telegram in Brief.

Julius Rosenwald, Chicago millionaire and philanthropist, has married the mother of his son's wife.

A steel mill costing 40 to 50 million dollars will be erected by the National Steel Corporation of America near Gary, Indiana.

Manchester City Council has decided to confer the Freedom of the City on Mr. C. P. Scott, for many years the famous editor of the *Manchester Guardian*.

The Air Ministry announces that, as the result of collision in the air which occurred at Abu Sueir, Egypt, between two Avro machines of the Flying Training School, Flight-Lieutenant Richard Green and Flying-Officer Charles Galpin, pilots of the aircraft, and Corporal Williams and Leading Aircraftman Leonard Green, were killed.

At 10.45 p.m. the appliance was still in the same condition, awaiting assistance for it to be pulled away from the wall and towed home.



CARR'S CORONATION ASSORTED BISCUITS

Delicious cream filled biscuits of various flavours and rich little shortcake pieces. Just the biscuits to give you and your friends every satisfaction.

Made by **CARR'S** of CARLISLE, England.

Sports News

CRICKET NOTES.

THE ARMY FAIL AGAIN.

The only League match in the first Division on Saturday last was played at Kowloon between K.C.C. and the Army team. The latter again lacked the services of A. H. Musson who is one of their best all rounders. Lieut.-Col. Christian was also an absentee and no Somerset were playing. It is but the ghost of the team I envisaged when I tipped them to win the League. Reynolds and Crake both played good knocks, and Mr. Extras was easily third with twenty. Beyond this no one really did any good, though I learn Joyce showed promise, but the total of 125 was pretty poor. A. T. Lee bowled very well for Kowloon and I hear he is losing that trick of bowling long hops to leg in his first two overs. For K.C.C. Lawrence and Teddy Fincher made a fine start. Lawrence is, to judge from his scores, a much improved batsman. I remember very well he used to play in League matches for the C.S.C.C. and in friendly for Kowloon. He never got a run for the Civil Service but made big scores for the K.C.C. I suppose it is a question of ground. (It occurs to me that these two, who got sixty-three runs between them, were both playing for the Civil Service a few seasons ago.) E.F. failed, but Zimmerman and Bruce did the necessary scoring and K.C.C. won by, I think, four wickets.

The Match that Both Teams Won.

Although I was playing in the game, I feel all hot and bothered like about that H.K.C.C. and C.S.C.C. match. Two of us papers had it wrong, although we did not commit ourselves to any statement. Another of us (Verb. Sap.) stated at the head of the column that the H.K.C.C. won, and lower down that C.S.C.C. won. (Upstairs laughter and cries of "shame"). As a matter of fact the C.S.C.C. batted first and declared at 148 for 10 wickets. The Club bowling was very hard to score off, but actually Evans, who was batting, lost track of the time and declared later than he would have done. Although he put Richardson on as an "amende honorable" (this only refers to the size of the ground), the Club had no fair chance to get the runs, even though Hamilton also went on to bowl. The result was a draw, in spite of all statements to the contrary.

The Sunday Game.

Nothing in the world would have induced me to play cricket on Sunday last, and nothing but the sternest sense of duty and the knowledge that I was visiting the K.C.C. would have led me to watch it even. As it was I saw a very interesting afternoon's cricket. The Volunteer batting was a bit wonky in the morning though Mitchell played well for his runs. Reed played a very excellent knock later on. He was aided by "G. A. Victor" (as some low fellow put it, I don't think hall his was there) and G. E. R. Divett, who had been detained and only went in last, to add over sixty runs for the last two wickets, of which the last collected forty. This added a lot of interest to the game.

Kowloon's Batting.

It was pretty soon apparent that the Volunteer bowling was not going to get the home side out easily. The brothers Fincher started and played excellently. E.F. has improved very much recently. He is playing with a much straighter bat, though the old Adam occasionally crops out. If he can get his bat quite straight he will be even better than his brother Teddy as he has a splendid eye, and any amount of scoring strokes. Beck occasionally bumped one through the batsmen's back hair, but otherwise none of the bowlers worried them. Finally at 65 Teddy was finely caught in the deep, when having a dip, and Ramsey proceeded to give an exhibition of fireworks. He was not so much interested in watching. When he and E.F. and subsequently Willie Hung proceeded to play tip and run it was most amusing. It showed what amazing short runs can be made if there is no hesitation and no one throws the wicket down. But I did feel sorry for the poor bowlers on that icy day trying to take freezing returns.

K.C.C. got the runs easily enough and it is clear that they must now be reckoned as a serious competitor for the first place in the League. The Club's bowling is better, but the K.C.C. have plenty of fast scoring batsmen. The Club, too, I regret to hear, are losing O. Moor (Continued on next column.)

MOTOR-CYCLING.

PROPOSED MIDNIGHT TRIALS.

It is proposed by the Motor-Cycle Section of the Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Corps to organise a motor-cycle reliability trial during the Chinese New Year Holiday. The date selected for the proposed run is Thursday, January 30.

Full details of the run have not been decided as yet, but as soon as permission is granted by the Inspector-General of Police, the conditions and rules will be drawn up.

It is proposed to run a midnight trial of four laps of the New Territory circuit on the mainland, roughly 250 miles. Two laps will probably be covered in the dark, and a stop is proposed at Castle Peak for breakfast. A 20 m.p.h. limit will be observed, on which secret checks will be organised, and the trial will be open to all motor-cyclists in the Colony.

The previous run held by the Volunteer Corps was a very successful event, and it is hoped the proposed run will be even more successful.

after to-morrow. If, however, he will go and make 73 on Boxing Day he must expect to be transferred.

I shall be interested to see how Beck does this season. He is certain to get a perfect warren of rabbits out, but it remains to be seen how he will fare to quick-footed and quick-sighted bats. Coming off the pitch very fast, and turning right in from the off, he will, I fear, be the source of other casualties than Anderson! Of course, it is the batsman's job to get out of the way, but a ball on the leg stick bumping up and breaking in to you is not so dashed easy to avoid, especially for the slower sighted and less expert batsman. I hold no brief for baseball (it is barely possible this has been noticed by my readers) but if ever I have to play Beck, I shall feel very much inclined to borrow a catcher's mask and other bits of the hurrah's nest of gear he carries. I have noticed this peculiarity of Beck's bowling particularly, as Bowker, who is faster, very rarely hits a batsman. (It is true he laid me out once, but it was entirely my own fault. I ought to have hooked him into the harbour.)

Changes in the Law.

I must say, I agree with a suggestion in a contemporary that a League Meeting should be called to consider the use—or otherwise—of the bigger wicket next season. It would serve to clear the air, and we could get the l.b.w. rule considered as well. But with the present level of batting in Hong Kong, it seems to me one really wants an inch all round off the sticks!

To-morrow's Games.

In the First League the Civil Service go over to Kowloon. They will be strengthened by the reappearance of Sayer, though he will be a bit short of practice. It will be distinctly a surprise if the C.S. side were to win. But I think it is quite on the cards that they might draw. I see that play will extend until six p.m. *Non die!*

The I.R.C. are playing the Club at Sookunpoo, and if the Club get a full side out they should win. I should, however, fancy their chances more if they were playing at home. Craigengower are at home to the University and I should not be at all surprised to see them win, if they can keep the form they have displayed lately. The University do not seem to have settled down to League Cricket yet.

The Navy play the Army, at the R.N.O.S. ground. The odds are on the Army, but I should not be surprised at a draw. Indeed if the Navy can field a full side they might quite easily bring off a surprise win!

R. ABBITT.

H.K.C.C. v. I.R.C.

The following are the Hong Kong Cricket Club sides in Indian Recreation Club in League matches to-morrow (Saturday). Play to commence at 2 p.m.

1st XI. (Away):—T. E. Pearce (Capt.), H. Owen Hughes, A. C. I. Bowker, H. V. Parker, G. F. Sillitoe, A. C. Beck, O. Moor, J. R. Hinton, W. D. Foley, A. Reid, E. J. R. Mitchell.

2nd XI. (Home):—W. W. Mackenzie (Capt.), R. K. Hepburn, H. J. Armstrong, O. E. C. Marton, G. Ashworth, W. Harris-Walker, R. H. Dowler, G. D. Mead, F. E. Skinner.

ARMY BOXING.

YESTERDAY'S PRELIMINARIES.

RESULTS AND SOME COMMENTS.

The preliminary rounds of the annual Boxing Tournament for the garrison took place yesterday afternoon at the Murray Barracks, and in spite of the cold weather, there was a large crowd to see the fights. Although the boxing in one or two cases was not of a high standard, the majority of the bouts were good and some very crisp hitting was seen. The finals take place at the Theatre Royal at 8 p.m. this evening and judging by the form seen yesterday, some capital fights should be staged.

Yesterday's results were:

Welter Weights.

FIRST SERIES.

Summerfield, S.L.I., beat Lloyd, S.L.I.
Woodhouse, S.L.I., beat Carney, K.O.S.B.
Pasco, S.L.I., k.o. Leary, R.A.
Dunn, S.L.I., beat Williams, R.A.
Gillis, K.O.S.B., beat Saxby, K.O.S.B.

SECOND SERIES.

Woodhouse beat Summerfield.
Pasco beat Dunn.
Gillis k.o. Skelton, R.A.
Jones, S.L.I., k.o. Wells, S.L.I.

Bantam Weights.

McConnell, K.O.S.B., beat Paddick, S.L.I.
Palmer, K.O.S.B., beat Palmer, S.L.I.
Johnston, K.O.S.B., beat Porter, K.O.S.B.

Feather Weights.

Gardner, K.O.S.B., k.o. Woolridge, S.L.I.
Hume, K.O.S.B., k.o. Pape, S.L.I.

Light Weights.

Dickens, S.L.I., walk-over from Legg, S.L.I.
Gardner, K.O.S.B., beat Reid, K.O.S.B.
Adams, S.L.I., k.o. Guest, S.L.I.

Middle Weights.

Finlayson, K.O.S.B., k.o. Jones, S.L.I.
Baulch, S.L.I., beat Edwards, R.A.
Cullen, S.L.I., beat Coe, R.A.

NOTES ON THE FIGHTS.

The bout between Woodhouse and Carney (welters) was perhaps the best, and surprise was expressed in some quarters when the decision was given to Woodhouse. On looking back over the fight the thing that one remembers is that the K.O.S.B. man (Carney) went about his business in the more scientific way. Woodhouse is of the "rugged" type of fighter but Carney certainly hadded across some hefty punches. He followed up a useful jab with his right time and again and drew blood from his opponent's nose in each of the three rounds. Perhaps it was his punches to the body that won the Somerset man the verdict and he invariably came out the better of the two when there was any in-fighting.

Another good fight was that between Palmer of the K.O.S.B. and his namesake from the Somersets. The former won on points but it was a close affair with both men willing to mix it.

There was a great deal too much dancing around the ring in most of the fights, and several of the men might cut out some of the fancy work, such as moving the hands about as if using a Chinese fan. The boxer least at fault was Gillis, a smart two-handed fighter with a useful left. Finlayson boxes in a very clean and calm manner and these two lads ought to win their fights to-night. In the bantams the scrap between McConnell and Palmer should be a close one while Johnston and Pearce will provide the fans with plenty of fun.

RIFLE SHOOTING

A Meeting of all interested in Rifle Shooting will be held at VOLUNTEER HEADQUARTERS

on Wednesday, Jan. 15th, at 5.30 P.M.

for the purpose of reviving THE HONGKONG RIFLE LEAGUE, particularly with a view to entering for the Interport Shoot.

BUSINESS—

Passing of Accounts, Election of Officers, Programme for 1930.

B. WYLIE,

January 9th, 1930.

MR. HO KOM TONG'S DERBY GRIFFINS.

PROMISING CANDIDATE FROM CHINESE STABLES CLOCKED YESTERDAY.

MARQUIS HALL AND WISDOM STAG.

[By "MORNING DEW."]

Owing to the number of ponies which were galloped on the sand track last Wednesday, Mr. Ho Kom Tong, who won the Derby last year with President Hall, withheld his string of ponies, and galloped them yesterday morning.

Of his griffins, Marquis Hall gave the best performance, as his time below will show. All the "Halls" were running beautifully, and their last quarter-miles, as seen below, required no effort, the riding-boys only stretching the animals over the last few yards.

While the time of Marquis Hall's gallop is the best, many who saw the animals at work yesterday felt that Royal Hall will be eventually the pick of Mr. Ho Kom Tong's griffins. However, it is too early to predict one way or another, but it is safe to make a general statement in regard to Mr. Ho's string, and that is that he will not be left in the cold this year, even if he does not actually win the Derby.

Wisdom Stag, a very impressive-looking grey from Mr. Chan Tin Sion's stable, was sent over three-quarters of a mile yesterday, the pony finishing in 32 seconds for the last quarter. This animal has been consistent in his gallops, and is well thought of by his supporters.

The gallops of yesterday morning are given below:—

Pony.	Dis- tance.	1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.	5th Qr.	6th Qr.	Last Qr.
President Hall (O)	1	33.1	1.10	1.57	2.30	—	—	—
Wisdom Stag (D)	1	37.2	1.14	1.46	—	—	—	—
Majestic Hall (O)	1	36.3	1.13	1.46.3	—	—	—	—
Ugly Eyes (S)	1	43	1.29	2.01.2	—	—	—	—
Baron Hall (D)	1	42.1	1.29	2.01.3	—	—	—	—
Campbell (O)	1	38	1.13.2	1.48.3	2.21	—	—	—
Marquis Hall (D)	1	38.9	1.14	1.50.2	2.24	—	—	—
Empress Hall (D)	1	36.3	1.15	1.51.3	2.24	—	—	—
Victory Hall (D)	1	44	1.20	1.54.3	2.27.1	—	—	—
Royal Hall (D)	1	41	1.20	1.57	2.33	—	—	—
Yellow Pearl (D)	1	41	1.20	1.57	2.33.2	—	—	—
Chess Hall (S)	1	41	1.20	1.57	2.31.3	—	—	—
Bridge Hall (S)	1	41	1.20	1.57	2.31.3	—	—	—

O—Old Pony.

S—Sub-Griffin.

D—Derby Griffin.

"DAILY PRESS" TRAINING TIMES.

The most complete information regarding early morning gallops at Happy Valley appears exclusively in the *Daily Press*, which has made special arrangements for obtaining this news for its readers. Members of the Sports Club are provided with these times as a matter of courtesy. On the printed lists which we supply are the words "Not For Publication," but in spite of this we have reason to believe that the *Daily Press* training times are being made use of contrary to this explicit condition. If such is the case, we trust now that attention has been called to the matter, the practice will not be repeated.

FATIGUE & NERVOUS TROUBLES.

POINTS FOR WOMEN WORKERS.

The busy professional woman would have felt she had reason to congratulate herself if she had heard Dr. Helen Boyle lecturing in London recently to the National Council for Mental Hygiene on the woman wage-earner from the psychological side, for Dr. Boyle laid great stress on the fact that work in which one takes an interest is much less fatiguing than any routine occupation that gives no place to the emotions.

That, she said, was why factory girls engaged in monotonous work needed short hours and opportunities in their leisure for recreations and occupations that satisfied their emotional nature, while the professional woman, happily employed, and could work for very long hours without distress. The same more or less emotional interest in her work enabled the mother of a family to work in her home from morning to night and yet remain very cheerful. From a nervous point of view she was satisfied by her interest in her family.

Referring to 200 patients who had been treated for nervous trouble, 55 per cent. of whom had been wage-earners, while another 30 per cent. had had worked at home, Dr. Boyle said that only 4 per cent. of the cases were suffering from overwork. She did not deny that there was such a thing as excessive fatigue arising from overwork, but the term was often used to explain trouble arising from other causes, such as thoroughly ungenial employment, lack of opportunity for emotional outlet, and, in a very large proportion of mental troubles, to unsatisfactory home conditions. A great many women wage-earners, she said, were expected to run their homes before and after working hours, though there was no more reason to expect women to do that than men.

Value of Vocational Tests.

"Because congenial work was so much less fatiguing and so much more satisfying than work that was not enjoyed," Dr. Boyle said that women wage-earners should not be content to go into jobs that did not suit them, but should search for something they could do well. If they were young they would be well advised to have some vocational test to find out what they could do best. To be very good at a job was incomparably better psychologically than to carry out a less suitable one. She said that a woman who was obliged to do dull or ungenial work she should find relief in the early years.

SWINDLED BY HIS FRIEND.

RETURNED PRISONER'S DISCOVERY.

One hundred and twenty Hungarian prisoners have returned to Hungary, now under Czech rule, from Russia. A sum of six million pengos has been voted towards the furthering of the prisoners' return by the Foreign Office.

The unfortunate plight of a prisoner who arrived at Budapest from Siberia recently is told by the *Uj Nemzet*. Fourteen years ago Zoltan Vegh was a student living with his father in Budapest. Besides their villa, which was filled with valuable "objets d'art," Mr. Vegh owned several apartment houses in the city. On the outbreak of war Zoltan Vegh joined the Army, became adjutant-sergeant, was wounded, and captured on the Russian front. Some time after he reached Siberia he received documents announcing his father's death, and declaring him to be the sole heir to the property; but a short time later these documents disappeared from his possession.

Severe punishments following several attempts at escape, and illness resulting from his wound, prevented Zoltan Vegh from regaining his native land till last month. Arriving in Budapest penniless, and in rags, he discovered his father's villa in possession of strangers, who produced a legal deed of sale bearing the prisoner's own signature. At the other houses the same welcome awaited him. Appeals to the law courts brought to light the fact that in 1920 a man, calling himself Zoltan Vegh, and armed with the necessary documents, sold all the property belonging to the deceased Mr. Vegh, and left Hungary with the proceeds a year later.

From the personal description of his impersonator, who was noticed to have had one ear chipped by a bullet, Zoltan Vegh identifies him as a close friend and fellow-prisoner who escaped to China in 1918, shortly after the loss of the documents.

creation and emotional outlet in her leisure hours.

Dr. Boyle considered it was thoroughly bad, from the psychological point of view, to bar women from work because they were married. All discrimination in work on the score of sex was to be deprecated, and the power to choose her work was of infinitely more importance to a woman than any protection that could be given her.

Another point she made was that the adaptability that enabled a woman to interest herself in many different things was a quality that should be developed in the early years.

MILLIONAIRE TO WED ACTRESS.

GUARDS OFFICER SACRIFICES CAREER.

"I ACCEPT THE RULE."

Mr. Francis Francis, a young millionaire subaltern in the Royal Horse Guards, who inherited a great fortune while a boy of fifteen at Rugby School, has sacrificed his Army career for "love at first sight," and is to marry Miss Susan Jarmann, the musical comedy comedienne, of "Hold Everything," fame.

The rule of the Guards that no officer shall marry an actress has again been enforced, and Mr. Francis has sent in his papers, although his future wife has decided to leave the stage.

He was interviewed by a press representative in Miss Jarmann's dressing room at a Liverpool theatre.

"I do not wish to comment on this rule that bans actresses wives," he said. "It is a rule, and so I accept it. I have written to my colonel about my engagement, and I am definitely leaving the Guards. I am prepared to give up my Army career."

Miss Jarmann accepts the position philosophically. "No one will ever be able to get the rule altered, so what is the use of worrying," she said.

Her mother, who is also an actress, was indignant about the resignation of her future son-in-law.

"It is a shame that he has to leave the Army," she said. "He is a great fencer, horseman, and Rugby player, and now he will not be able to gain a place in the Army fencing team," which was his great ambition.

Mr. Francis was the central figure in the fierce legal battle which was waged in America over the \$11,000,000 fortune of his grandmother, who bequeathed her money to Mr. Francis, his sister Evelyn, and three cousins in the United States. His sharing in the estate was contested on the ground that he was a British subject.

He is now twenty-three, a tall young man with black hair and a small black moustache. His fiancée is blond, petite, and aged nineteen. She has been on the stage since she was three.

"They fell so much in love at first sight that they have hardly been out of each other's sight," said Mrs. Jarmann, "but it was only a fortnight ago that they became engaged. The announcement was postponed until Mr. Francis could see his colonel and prepare him for his resignation."

Marriage Soon.

"The marriage is to take place soon—immediately my daughter has fulfilled her theatrical engagements. It will probably be held at Basingstoke. Mr. Francis' sister has one of the largest estates there in the county, and we are thinking of a wonderful country ceremony, with lots of farm hands and all that sort of thing."

Mr. Francis said his only plans for the future were a trip round the world as a honeymoon, and then to settle down in London.

He has a magnificent house in Mayfair, which is now let to a maharajah, as well as a country seat.

One of his hobbies is aviation. He has taken his fiancée up in his own airplane a number of times since they met.

Major Francis Francis, his father, was a famous soldier of fortune, who met many adventures during his campaigns. He was also a noted sportsman. His married daughter is of American millionaire. It was his fixed determination that his son should be a cavalry officer.

A similar case, which created a great stir, of a Guards officer giving up his Army career to marry an actress, was that of Captain Archie Grant and Miss Teddie Gerrard.

DELIRIOUS WOMAN IN AEROPLANE.

PILOT'S STRUGGLE WITH PATIENT.

"The Flying Samaritans" is the title bestowed on the air ambulance pilots, who have saved the lives of many persons dangerously ill in the isolated districts of Northern Sweden, in a report published by the *Stockholm Dagblad*.

Ensign Lindow, one of the pilots, has just received a Carnegie award. He had flown to fetch a woman in confinement, who was desperately ill and in urgent need of surgical aid. The patient, who was delirious, was tied to her bed. Owing to difficult starting conditions, Lindow was compelled to leave his mechanic behind and started alone with the patient.

After having flown part of the way, Lindow was terrified to observe that the woman, who was big and strong, had released herself and was about to throw herself out of the plane. Lindow climbed up on the back of his seat, caught hold of the woman, and with great difficulty managed to hold her down. One hand, while with the other he piloted his machine.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

HONG KONG VOLUNTEER DEFENCE CORPS.

[ORDERS BY LT.-COL. L. G. BIRD, D.S.O., O.B.E., COMMANDANT.]

No. 3/30.

1.—Tactical Exercises.

A field firing tactical exercise will be held at Fanling on Sunday, January 19, in which the following units will take part:—M.G. Troop, A.C. Co., M.G. Co., Scottish Co. Attendance to count as 2 parades or as 1 day in Camp.

All ranks of above units will parade at Kowloon Railway Station and proceed to Fanling on the 9.15 a.m. train.

Dress: Marching order as for camp but without great coats.

Conference. A conference of all officers of the above units will be held at Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Thursday, January 16.

2.—Departure of H.E. the Governor.

The regular troops of the Garrison together with the Volunteer Defence Corps will line the streets on February 1. It is hoped that as many as possible will turn out on this occasion. O.S.C. Units will please notify the Adjutant on Monday, January 17, what their numbers will be.

3.—Musketry Table "T" Rifle

The M.G. Troop and A.C. Company will fire Table "T" Rifle Part II. at Stonecutters on Sunday, January 13.

Range Officer: 2nd Lieut. H. G. Williams.

Dress: Musketry order, uniform or mufti.

4.—Corps Band.

The Band will parade in uniform as heretofore at Headquarters at 7.30 p.m. on Friday, January 10.—Caps, tunics, belts and cross belts, slacks and black boots.

The next Band Practice will be held at 5.30 p.m. on Tuesday, January 14, in mufti at Headquarters.

5.—Engineer Company.

The Engineer Company will proceed to Camp at Lyemun on Friday, January 10.

Thursday, January 16.—Parade at Headquarters at 5.30 p.m.; for Kennedy Road or miniature range. Dress: mufti.

Sunday, January 20.—Musketry, Part I. at Stonecutters.

6.—Corps Signals.

Corps Signals.—Parade at Corps Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Monday, January 13, for Signal Training. Dress: Mufti.

Parade at Miniature Range at 5.30 p.m. on Thursday, January 16. Dress: Mufti.

Musketry—Table "T" Rifle at Stonecutters on Sunday, January 26.

7.—Machine Gun Troop.

Parade at

Money and Markets

NATIONAL CITY BANK.

RECORD YEAR'S BUSINESS.

The following cable has been received by the local branch of the above bank from the Head Office in New York:—

"All existing high records American banking exceeded with publication by The National City Bank of New York of statement of condition as of December 31, 1929 showing total resources U.S. \$2,206,241,170 against U.S. \$1,847,705,543 on December 31, 1929 and U.S. \$2,062,400,920 previous high level recorded last June. Deposits total U.S. \$1,649,554,260 against U.S. \$1,349,024,356 a year ago and U.S. \$1,470,891,833 last June. Total capital fund stands at U.S. \$239,850,233 compared with U.S. \$166,993,003 a year ago and U.S. \$235,200,406 at the end of last June."

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK.

Including Domestic and Foreign Branches.
Condensed Statement of Condition as of December 31, 1929.

Assets.	
Cash in Vault and in Federal Reserve Bank	\$172,103,061.29
Due from Banks, Bankers and United States Treasurer	284,900,393.84
Loans, Discounts and Acceptances of Other Banks	1,243,424,078.49
United States Government Bonds and Securities	817,466,500.00
State and Municipal Bonds	94,634,008.24
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank	6,600,000.00
Other Bonds and Securities	74,466,508.47
Subsidiaries:—	
International Banking Corporation	\$ 6,000,000.00
Bank of Haiti, Inc.	2,000,000.00
Bank Buildings	34,933,147.84
Items in Transit with Branches	22,933,884.97
Customers' Liability Account of Acceptances	105,102,955.59
Other Assets	3,393,699.56
Total	\$2,206,241,170.37

Liabilities.	
Capital	\$110,000,000.00
Surplus	110,000,000.00
Undivided Profits	19,650,233.27
Deposits	\$ 839,850,233.27
Liability on Acceptances and Foreign Bills	1,649,554,260.74
Circulation	292,104,122.43
Reserves For:—	
Dividends, Interest, Taxes and Expenses	\$ 18,014,735.45
Contingencies	6,758,393.45
Total	\$2,206,241,170.37

CITY BANK FARMERS TRUST COMPANY.

Condensed Statement of Condition as of December 31, 1929.

Assets.	
Cash in Vault and in Federal Reserve Bank	\$ 816,547.96
Due from Banks and Bankers	50,722,762.36
Loans and Other Secured Advances	1,117,929.54
United States Government Bonds	7,469,000.00
Other Bonds, Mortgages and Securities	12,242,553.90
Other Assets	2,207,706.46
Total	\$74,578,199.52
Liabilities.	
Capital	\$10,000,000.00
Surplus	10,000,000.00
Undivided Profits	2,107,651.63
Deposits	50,403,517.53
Reserves for Dividends, Interest, Taxes, etc.	2,007,030.36
Total	\$74,578,199.52

EXCHANGE RATES.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]	
Recony, Jan. 9.	
Paris	123.90
New York	4.87
Brussels	34.92
Geneva	95.12
Amsterdam	12.05
Milan	93.10
Berlin	20.395
Stockholm	18.145
Copenhagen	18.205
Oslo	18.205
Vinna	31.63
Prague	164
Helsingfors	194
Madrid	38.675
Lisbon	108.25
Athens	375
Rio	57/32
Buenos Aires	45/3/16
Bombay	1/5 29/32
Shanghai	1/11 1/2
Hong Kong	1/7 1/2
Yokohama	2/3/16
Silver (spot)	20 5/16
Silver (forward)	20 1/2

CANTON TRADE NOTES.

The cotton yarn market on Wednesday was dull there being a limited demand for fine cotton yarns by Fatsan merchants only. Quotations were unchanged.

Some 418,700 fine straw mats were exported in December last, showing a sharp increase on the previous month. Matting is one of the principal industrial products of Kwangtung.

Sheet copper and brass have not been in much demand on account of the sharp rise in price, caused by short arrivals. The prices were so high that many locksmiths have had to suspend work.

Large consignments of bamboo paper have been imported from the North River districts especially Nanchang. Paper of superior quality for printing, etc. is imported mainly from Japan.

The price of wood-oil has risen considerably. Wood-oil is imported from Luchow and Nanning in Kwangsi and as these places are still held by the Kwangsi troops, there has been no arrivals.

The sugar market which used to do well during the current month is disappointing. In spite of this merchants are unwilling to lower the prices. Demand by country merchants is also slack but merchants believe that there will be a revival in the near future.

Last week, large quantities of melon seeds, medicine and shad-docks, some of the principal products of Kwangsi, were exported from Wuchow in addition to grain, fire-wood, charcoal and cattle. The importation of foreign goods, etc., however, shows no increase.

Raw silk exported from Canton in December last totalled 1,992 bales, being the smallest monthly total for the year and a decrease of 1,159 bales the previous month. Of this amount, 1,063 bales were exported to France, 844 bales to the United States and 15 bales to Great Britain. The quantity of waste silk exported during the same month was 4,203 bales (also being the smallest quantity in the past twelve months). Of this the United States took 2,803 bales, France 1,900 bales, Italy 100 bales and Britain 100 bales.

EMPRESS LODGE.

LIST OF VISITORS.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Anderson, Miss Jean Anderson, Mr. T. Arnett, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. W. Ashby, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Bennett, Mr. F. W. Brunet, Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Cairns, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Collins, Mr. E. J. Collins, Mr. J. Chadwick, Mr. and Mrs. G. Crist, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. A. J. Cubison, Lieut. and Mrs. C. L. Dook, Mr. A. W. Eastman, Miss V. Eastman, Miss H. Eastman, Mr. Alfred Eastman, Mr. P. Farrell, Miss T. Farrell, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Frederick, Mr. Wm. Geall, Mrs. T. Gibbison, Mr. L. Griffiths, Mr. C. G. Harrison, Mr. L. G. Hughes, Mr. R. Hunter, Mr. J. Jennings, Rev. J. H. and Mrs. E. H. Keeble, Miss M. Kirkwood, Mr. F. W. W. Lewis, Mrs. G. Little, Mr. A. J. J. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. J. Macdonald, Captain and Mrs. G. F. Matthews, Mr. W. L. Miller, Mr. C. P. Morris, Mrs. E. O. Murphy, Miss K. Murphy, Mr. E. O. Murphy, Mr. J. D. Murphy, Mr. C. Mycock, Mr. H. Overy, Captain and Mrs. H. Park, Mr. R. Rathmell, Mr. C. C. Taylor, Mr. F. L. Williams, Mr. Summerhayes.

DAILY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

SHAREBROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 9.

Buyers	Sellers	Sales	Nominal	THURSDAY, JANUARY 9.	Buyers	Sellers	Sales	Nominal
Banks								
...	...	\$1,305	\$1,305	H.K. Banks	...	...	\$1,300	...
...	...	...	...	Do. (London)	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Chartered Banks	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Mercantile Bks. "A"	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Do. "B"	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Bank of East Asia	...	...	...	...
Insurance								
...	...	...	...	Canton Ins.	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Underwriters	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	North China	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Union Ins.	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Yangtze Ins.	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	China Fires	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	H.K. Fires	...	...	...	...
Shipping								
...	...	...	...	Douglases	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Steamboats	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Indos (pref.)	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Do. (def.)	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Shell Transports	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Water-boats	...	...	...	...
Mining								
...	...	...	...	Benquoets	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Kailans	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Langkats (comb.)	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Do. (single)	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Explorations	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Shanghai Loans	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Raubs	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Tronoh Mines	...	...	...	...
Docks, Wharves, Godowns, etc.								
...	...	...	...	H.K. & K. Wharves	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Providents	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	H.K. Docks	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Shanghai Docks	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	New Engineering	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Hongkongs	...	...	...	...
Cotton Mills								
...	...	...	...	Ewos	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Shai Ctons (old)	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Do. (new)	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Zoong Sings	...	...	...	...
Lands, Hotels and Buildings								
...	...	...	...	H.K. & S. Hotels	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	H.K. Lands	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Shanghai Lands	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	H.K. Realty	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Humphreys	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Chinese Estates	...	...	...	...
Public Utilities								
...	...	...	...	Tramways	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Peak Trams (old)	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Do. (new)	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Star Services	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	C. Lights (old)	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Do. (new)	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	H.K. Electric	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Macao do	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Sandakan Lights	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Telephones	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	China Buses	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Tramways	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Do. (pref.)	...	...	...	...
Industrials								
...	...	...	...	Caldbeck, (ord.)	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Macgregor (pref.)	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Canton Ice	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Cements (comb.)	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Do. (old)	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Do. (new)	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Ropes	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	China Sugars	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Malabon Sugars	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	United Asbestos	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous								
...	...	...	...	Dairy Farms	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Der A. Wings	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Amusements	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Constructions	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Lane Crawford	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Mackintosh	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Nanyang Tobacco	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Sinacres (old)	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Watsons	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Wp. Powells	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	B. Ind. G.S. Bonds	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	H.K. Govt. Loan	...	...	...	...

LOCAL AND REGULAR OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	WEEK DAYS.		SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS	
	FROM G.P.O.	FROM SHUNGWAN BRANCH P.O.	FROM G.P.O.	FROM SHUNGWAN BRANCH P.O.
Canton	7.15 a.m. & 6.00 p.m.	7.30 a.m. & 7.00 p.m.	7.15 a.m. & 6.00 p.m. Sundays & 6 p.m. only	7.30 a.m. & 7.00 p.m. Sundays & 7.00 p.m. only
Macao & Tainshan	7.15 a.m. & 1.15 p.m.	7.30 a.m. & 1.30 p.m.	7.15 a.m. & 1.15 p.m. Sundays & 1.15 p.m. only	7.30 a.m. & 1.30 p.m. Sundays & 1.30 p.m. only
Kongmoon (except Saturdays)	6.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.
Kaukang (except Saturdays)	6.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.
Fatsan (By Train)	7.15 a.m.	7.15 a.m.	7.15 a.m.	7.15 a.m.
Tai O	9.00 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	9.00 a.m.
Tai Po	9.00 a.m. & 2.00 p.m.	9.00 a.m. & 2.00 p.m.	9.00 a.m. & 2.00 p.m.	9.00 a.m. & 2.00 p.m.
Shunghun	9.00 a.m. & 2.00 p.m.	9.00 a.m. & 2.00 p.m.	9.00 a.m. & 2.00 p.m.	9.00 a.m. & 2.00 p.m.
Cheungchow	11.00 a.m. & 4.30 p.m.	11.00 a.m. & 4.30 p.m.	11.00 a.m. & 4.30 p.m.	11.00 a.m. & 4.30 p.m.
Aberdeen	8.30 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	8.30 a.m.
Stanley	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.
Antau, Pingshan, Santin, Shatin, Shatanok and Shuangshui	3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.
Namtan, Shokki & Taiping (Funda)	7.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.

FOREIGN MAILS.

RADIO NOTICES.

The Radio Office, where full information concerning all wireless services may be obtained at all times, is situated on the ground floor of the P. & O. Building in Des Vaux Road, next to the General Post Office. Individuals and firms are recommended to register their telegraphic addresses at the Radio Office. No charge is made for this.

NOTICE.

Holders of Wireless Licences are advised that under the Wireless Telegraphy Regulations all such licences expire on December 31st, and that licences for the coming year must be renewed as early as possible during the month of January.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Date
TRAITS	Kidderepo	10th Jan
J. PAN & SHANGHAI	Fushimi Maru	10th Jan
LONDON parcels, 1st Dec. & STRAITS	Haci	11th Jan
SHANGHAI	Lahore	11th Jan
SHANGHAI & SWATOW	Bunning	11th Jan
EUROPE via MESSAGERIES (Letters & Papers)	Tokyo	11th Jan
London, 12th Dec. 1929	Pres. Polk	11th Jan
U.S.A. (San Francisco, 15th Dec. 1929)	Pres. Jackson	12th Jan
HONOLULU, JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Emp. of Russia	13th Jan
CANADA (Victoria, B.C., 21st Dec. 1929)	Pres. Taft	13th Jan
HONOLULU, JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Korea Maru	13th Jan
U.S.A. (San Francisco, 20th Dec. 1929)	Angers	14th Jan
HONOLULU, JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Kaga Maru	14th Jan
JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Kina	17th Jan
AUSTRALIA & MANILA	Haruna Maru	19th Jan
JAPAN & SHANGHAI		
STRAITS		

OUTWARD MAILS.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 6 p.m. on the previous day.

For	Per	Date & Time
Sandakan	Hinang	Friday, 10th, 10.30 a.m.
Straits, Rangoon and Calcutta	Talamba	Letters 1.00 p.m.
Japan and EUROPE via Siberia	Kidderepo	Letters 1.00 p.m.

HOW COMMUNITY SINGING GREW.

FAMOUS CONDUCTOR ON HIS EXPERIENCES.

"When community singing was first introduced, the conductor, who was quite without experience in conducting untrained mass choirs, was more nervous than any of the singers."

This statement was made by Mr. Arthur Caiger, the community singing conductor, in the course of an address to the Wadsworth Hall Choral Society, Tunbridge Wells, on his experiences while conducting choirs throughout the country.

"The tremendous enthusiasm with which the new idea was everywhere greeted, however," he continued, "heartened the conductor and caused the choirs to become the most popular ever organized."

"On football fields, at military tattoos and political meetings, and at Empire and Armistice Day festivals—on every conceivable occasion when great masses of people gathered together—community singing went with a swing."

"The two outstanding incidents in my experience were when 3,000 people stood in the driving rain at Wallasey and refused to go away until the last song on the *Daily Express* song-sheet had been sung, and when scores of wounded soldiers lying in their beds at the Star and Garter Home, Richmond, sang as heartily as though they had been marching again through the days of 1914."



The First Itchy Spot

is sure evidence that your skin is out of condition. Don't neglect the first symptom of disquiet. Help your skin by enointing it daily with Zam-Buk. This refined herbal ointment extends a purifying and healing action far below the surface skin. In this way Zam-Buk eradicates deep-seated germs, induces a more healthy state in the tissues and relieves, or prevents serious disease.

All sore, chafed, itchy and inflamed conditions are soothed by Zam-Buk. There is nothing like it for keeping the skin in a clear unblemished condition and quickly healing everyday injuries.

Every home should keep Zam-Buk handy for cuts, burns, insect bites, eczema, ringworm, itch, poison, wounds, ulcers, bad legs, sore feet, piles, etc. Of all medicine dealers.



A Welcome Visitor
at any time in every household. Every Bug, Flea, Beetle, Moth, Fly, etc., dies once it has come into proper contact with **KEATING'S**

TO-DAY'S WIRELESS PROGRAMME.

CHINESE GLEE CLUB'S CONCERT.

BROADCAST BY Z.B.W. ON 335 METRES.

11 to 11:30 a.m.—Commercial news.
12:30 to 1:30 p.m.—Demonstration programme.

1:45 p.m.—Weather report.

3 to 6 p.m.—Programme of H.M.V. and Victor records supplied by Messrs. Moutrie.

"Café Romano Overture" (Ketelbey), The Band of H.M. Coldstream Guards.

"O' Man River" ("Show Boat"—Kern) and "The Banjo Song" (Homer), Peter Dawson, Bass-Baritone.

"Monastery Bells" (Lefebure Wely) and "The Mill in the Forest" (Richard Gilenberg), Victor Concert Band.

"Hungarian Rhapsody, No. 14" (Liszt), Mark Hambourg.

"La Source Ballet" (arr. Winterbottom), The Band of H.M. Coldstream Guards.

"Schon Rosmarin" (Kreisler) and "A Brown Bird Singing" (Haydn Wood), Reginald Foot.

"Over the Garden Wall" (Henry and Horridge), John Henry.

"Glockenspielen" (Meale) and "Pastorale" (Gullmaat), Arthur Meale and A. Neville Taylor.

(a) Half Way Down (b) Hoppy (c) Growing Up ("When We Were Very Young") (A. A. Milne, H. Fraser-Simson) and (a) Happiness (b) Missing (c) In the Fashion ("When We Were Very Young") (A. A. Milne, H. Fraser-Simson), Geo. Baker.

6 to 7 p.m.—Chinese programme.

7:45 p.m.—Evening weather report.

9 p.m.—Studio concert. Programme contributed by the Chinese Glee Club.

1. (a) Hilo, March (b) Kehala March

Messrs. Henry Wong, Quinn Wong, John and Joe Tseu.

2. Pianoforte Solo "Liebestraum" (Liszt)

Miss Lillian Chenalloy.

3. Vocal Solo "Nirvana" (Stephen Adams)

Mr. Alfred Lee (Baritone).

4. Steel Guitar (with Accomp.) "Mr. Henry Wong and Mr. John Tseu."

5. Vocal Solo "Rose in the Bud" (Dorothy Foster)

Miss Ivy Chenalloy (Mezzo Soprano).

6. Hawaiian Music—"Selected"

Messrs. Henry Wong, Quinn Wong, John and Joe Tseu.

7. Violin Solo "Adagio" (De Beriot)

Mr. Liu Yat San.

Interval—(News bulletin).

8. Pianoforte Solo "Nocturne" (Schumann)

Miss Lillian Chenalloy.

9. King's Serenade

Messrs. Henry Wong, Quinn Wong, John and Joe Tseu.

10. Vocal Solo "Thorn" (Stephen Adams)

Mr. Alfred Lee (Baritone).

11. Steel Guitar (with Accomp.) Messrs. Henry Wong, and John Tseu.

12. Vocal Solo "Land of the Long Ago" (Lillian Ray)

Miss Ivy Chenalloy.

13. Violin Solo "Bavarian" (H.M. Hain)

Mr. Liu Yat San.

14. A-lah-o "Messrs. Henry Wong, Quinn Wong, John and Joe Tseu and Mr. Alfred Lee."

God Save The King.

Accompanists—Miss Mary Ahwee and Miss Lillian Chenalloy.

10:45 p.m. (Approx.)—Close down.

"MARGERY" IN LONDON.

TEST FOR FAMOUS MEDIUM.

"Margery," the most famous medium in the world, arrived in London last month to meet friends, and to hold three sittings which, it was hoped, would demonstrate to English people that spirits can prove their survival by registering their finger-prints.

These sittings, says a London paper, will take place in the rooms of the Society for Psychical Research, although that body has nothing to do with them.

"The S.P.R. say that nothing can happen in their rooms," said Margery. "We shall see."

Margery, who is the wife of Dr. L. R. G. Crandon, a distinguished surgeon and physician of Boston, Massachusetts, said she was not in England to prove spiritualism to sceptics. She merely smiled sweetly, "she is a young-looking woman with a most charming personality, and chatted. She is just a very nice woman, natural and pretty."

"That's That."

"We are merely asking a few friends, and making our own conditions," she said. "We do not ask the approval of anything. We do not care a hang. We know it is true, and that's that."

Six years ago Dr. Crandon and his wife started experimenting in Boston with the idea of disproving spiritualism. They made a table like the one they had read was used in the famous Goligher experiments in Belfast, and started to disprove table rapping. Then, a few months later, says Dr. Crandon, a voice came in the séance room, and described itself as that of Walter Stinson, Margery's brother, who had been killed on a railway some years before.

Since then the Crandons have sat in Boston regularly with a circle of inquiring friends. Probably 2,500 different people altogether have sat—scientists of every kind, from all over the world. "Some have jeered; some have been convinced; some have accused Margery. There have been accusations and counter-accusations. The Crandons merely go on sitting, indifferent to opinion."

They have never taken a fee, and they seek no publicity. They only seek to demonstrate the truth of what they originally intended to expose.

Thumb-Print Records.

During the last two years, while Margery has been shut up in a box, lashed, and blowing down a pipe, to prove it could not be her voice, "Walter" has not only shouted violently in the room thousands of times—the voice has even been recorded for the gramophone—but has registered more than a hundred records of his thumb-print, which tallies with one found in his razor blade, used on the morning of his death.

Margery's mediumship has also obtained the finger-prints of the two dead sons of Dr. Richardson, one of the regular sitters. That of one tallies with a baby print, found in the child's play-book he used when he was alive, but is twice the size; this is said to prove that the son has grown up in the spirit world.

"Finger-prints prove our case," we want Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, or some distinguished man like that, to go to Scotland-yard and make his finger-prints officially, so that, when he passes over, he can return and, by making the same finger-print, prove to the world that he still exists.

"We asked Walter for his finger-prints because they were a full and final proof of his identity. The finger-print is proof positive of personality, and our case is that it is the personality that survives the grave."

"We are going to have nothing to do with conjurers. I know none. The only people we are asking to our sittings in London are people whom we know. We are making our own conditions. People who cannot believe in our honesty can stop away."

THE OLD JEWISH LAW.

ITS RELATION TO MODERN PROBLEMS.

The second of a series of lectures on Jewish history was given in Manchester recently by the Haham Dr. M. Gaster, who spoke on "The age of Maimonides." In some general observations suggested by his subject he said he denied fundamentally the principle of Jewish isolation in the past. Let them read any book of Jewish history and they would think that the Jews lived by themselves and for themselves, isolated, as it were, in air-tight glass houses—unmoved by influences from without and exercising no influence upon others among whom they lived. As a matter of fact, the Jews throughout the ages had never been impervious to the influences from without. They had learned and taught, taken and given. They had shared in the life of every community in which they had enjoyed economic and political freedom, and had contributed to the culture of the world.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CLIMATIC CHANGES IN THE ICE AGE.

THE POLAR MOVEMENT THEORY.

The Alexander Pedler Lecture of the British Science Guild was given by Dr. G. C. Simpson at a meeting of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society.

Dr. Simpson said that the only way to explain some of the major changes of climate found by geologists was to assume that the pole could change its position in the way suggested by Wegener in his famous theory. But it was pointed out that during the Ice Age there were large changes of climate, causing the so called interglacial periods which were too rapid to be explained by the movement of the pole. Dr. Simpson, therefore, considered what would be the effect of altering the amount of heat received from the sun. He showed that when the radiation is both a minimum and a maximum there would be a little ice formed in the first case, because the air would be so cold that there would be little precipitation, and in the second case because the temperature would be too high. Thus the advance of the snow and ice would occur when the radiation was somewhat greater than it is at present.

Developing this idea, Dr. Simpson showed that two oscillations in the intensity of solar radiation would lead to four ice ages occurring in pairs. Between the pairs the temperature would be low with little ice, while the members of each pair would be separated by an interglacial period having a high temperature and much rain. This scheme seemed to fit in well with the observed advances and retreats of the ice in the Alps during the Ice Age, and also explained the two pluvial periods which had been shown to occur outside polar regions, during the Ice Age.

AGED WOMAN'S BELIEF.

THOUGHT DEAD HUSBAND WOULD RISE AGAIN.

An aged woman's belief that her dead husband would rise again was mentioned at the inquest at Congleton on George Pointon (87), of Harding's Bank, Buglawton. The woman, who was removed to Arclid Institution, was stated to be Pointon's third wife.

A constable gave evidence that he went to Pointon's house on that day and found him dead in bed. He appeared to have been dead some hours. Mrs. Pointon remarked "He is only sleeping." Concluding that she was unfit to remain alone, the witness took steps to have her removed to the institution for observation.

John Pointon, of Biddulph, said when he went to visit his father on the day before he died his stepmother refused to allow him in the house. He had no reason to think she had been unkind to his father.

Dr. R. B. Davidson, Congleton, stated that he was called to see Pointon two weeks before his death and was of the opinion that he was suffering from cancer of the stomach. The man's wife, did not appear to realise the gravity of the disease. After paying further visits, he was asked by both Mr. and Mrs. Pointon not to call again until sent for.

In reply to the Coroner, Dr. Davidson said he attended Mrs. Pointon eight or nine years ago for mental trouble and she was certified. When called to the house he found her mental condition unsatisfactory. Referring to the deceased, he said "He is not dead. He will rise again in three days."

As a result of a post-mortem examination the witness formed the opinion that death was due to exhaustion following cancer of the stomach.

The Coroner returned a verdict of death from natural causes in accordance with the medical evidence.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

The following passengers arrived here from Australian ports by the s.s. *Taiyang*:—Sir George Mason Allard, Lady Allard, Mr. S. R. Allard, Mrs. C. Parker, Mr. E. Grant Smith, Mr. A. Bruce Ronald, Mr. H. V. Jaques, Miss E. Lever, Miss A. Lever, Mrs. A. Chatterton, Mr. W. H. Atkins, Comdr. G. A. Wilson, Mrs. Wilson and 2 children, Mr. W. J. Pound, Mr. E. Ling, Mr. O. V. Ross, Mrs. Ross, Mr. H. Grant Davis.

the Jew in past times never forgot that he was a Jew, and he worked from the Jewish point of view.

The greatness and the loftiness of their faith was intended to bind the Jews together in unity, but they were facing to-day the problem of how to adjust the problems of modern life, the achievements of modern science, the results of modern advance, to the old Jewish law. Were they going to break that law with the idea that they were thereby advancing or were they going to take all the gold they could quarry from the mine of modern development and achievement and stamp it with their own stamp, so as to obtain it within the compass of their law?

RYUJIN MARU ARRIVES.

VESSEL RANSACKED BY PIRATES.

The s.s. *Ryujin Maru*, which was raided presumably by pirates after running aground at Whampoa about two weeks ago, arrived here yesterday morning from Keelung, on her way to Canton. The Captain was seen at the ship's agents, Messrs. Haida & Company, and said that all the ship's officers belongings had been stolen, the loss amounting to well over \$5,000. The pirates carried away with them all movable fittings which they could lay their hands on.

The vessel will leave for Canton to-day at noon.

MAJORITY OF PEOPLE "NOT MUSICAL."

JUDGE AND RESTAURANT SOUP SOUNDS.

Mr. Justice Eve: Do you think that the majority of people in this country are musical?

Mr. Jellinek, counsel: I think they are.

Mr. Justice Eve: I do not think musicians would agree with you; they would say that the majority are ignorant of music.

This discussion took place in the King's Bench Division, London, during the resumed hearing of the action brought by Dr. Gabriel Geoffrey King, of Thayer-street, Manchester-square, against the West End Music Bureau.

Dr. King complained of the playing of musical instruments next door to his surgery, and claimed an injunction to restrain the bureau, who carried on the profession of music teachers, from causing or permitting to issue from their premises at Thayer-street, between 6 and 8 p.m., "divers noises, including the playing of musical instruments," so as to cause a nuisance to him.

Mr. Frank Ernest Bilbe, a son of Mr. E. A. Bilbe, one of the defendants, said that the only combination of stringed instruments which had played on their premises was an octet. The saxophone had never been used.

Mr. Bilbe, cross-examined by Mr. H. P. Levy, said that the octet consisted of four violins, viola, cello, bass, and piano.

Half-Grown.

Mr. Justice Eve: With regard to two, I am afraid I am unacquainted with them. What is a bass?—A bass is a large violin.

What is a viola?—A couple of inches larger than a violin.

A stringed instrument?—Yes.

Mr. Levy: A 'cello is something between a viola and a bass.

Mr. Justice Eve: Half-grown.

Mr. Bilbe: They are all of the same family.

Mr. Justice Eve: Would you call the playing of an octet a reasonable noise?

Mr. Bilbe: Yes, it is sweet music, and cannot be heavy. It is the same as played in restaurants.

Mr. Justice Eve: Where you cannot hear yourself speak, and the only thing that is not drowned is the noise of people eating soup.

Mr. Justice Eve, giving judgment, held that it had been established that the noise from the studio reached the doctor's surgery. He was of opinion that there did exist before the issue of the writ a cause of action, and Dr. King was entitled to the costs of the action. There would be no order, except that the Bureau must pay Dr. King's costs, and Dr. King would have liberty to apply for an injunction if he so desired.



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Pres. Harrison Sun. Feb. 9, 8 a.m.

Pres. Johnson Sun. Feb. 23, 8 a.m.
Pres. Fillmore Sun. Mar. 9, 8 a.m.
Pres. Wilson Sun. Mar. 23, 8 a.m.

To Manila
Pres. Taft Jan. 14, 8 p.m.
Pres. McKinley Jan. 23, 6 p.m.
Pres. Jefferson Jan. 23, 6 p.m.

Pres. Grant Feb. 1, 6 p.m.
Pres. Lincoln Feb. 11, 6 p.m.
Pres. Cleveland Feb. 15, 6 p.m.

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EMPEROR OF CANADA	Jan. 15	Jan. 18	Jan. 21	Jan. 23	Jan. 31
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Feb. 12	Feb. 15	Feb. 18	Feb. 20	Mar. 1
EMPEROR OF ASIA	Mar. 5	Mar. 8	Mar. 11	Mar. 13	Mar. 23
EMPEROR OF CANADA	Mar. 19	Mar. 22	Mar. 25	Mar. 27	Apr. 4
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Apr. 9	Apr. 12	Apr. 15	Apr. 17	Apr. 26
EMPEROR OF ASIA	Apr. 30	May 3	May 6	May 8	May 17
EMPEROR OF CANADA	May 15	May 18	May 21	May 23	May 31
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	June 4	June 7	June 10	June 12	June 21
EMPEROR OF ASIA	June 25	June 28	July 1	July 3	July 12
EMPEROR OF CANADA	July 13	July 16	July 19	July 21	July 29
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	July 23	July 26	July 29	Aug. 1	Aug. 9
EMPEROR OF ASIA	Aug. 30	Aug. 31	Sept. 3	Sept. 5	Sept. 14
EMPEROR OF CANADA	Sept. 17	Sept. 20	Sept. 23	Sept. 25	Sept. 31
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Oct. 2	Oct. 5	Oct. 8	Oct. 10	Oct. 18
EMPEROR OF ASIA	Oct. 13	Oct. 16	Oct. 19	Oct. 21	Oct. 29
EMPEROR OF CANADA	Oct. 30	Nov. 2	Nov. 5	Nov. 7	Nov. 15
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Nov. 12	Nov. 15	Nov. 18	Nov. 20	Nov. 29

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Jan. 13, 5 p.m.	Jan. 15	EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Jan. 15
Feb. 3, 5 p.m.	Feb. 5	EMPEROR OF ASIA	Feb. 5

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IYO MARU ... Tuesday, 28th Jan.

LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM,

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FUSHIMI MARU ... Saturday, 11th Jan.

HAKOZAKI MARU ... Saturday, 25th Jan.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

ARI MARU ... Wednesday, 22nd Jan.

KAGA MARU ... Wednesday, 19th Feb.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

AWA MARU ... Saturday, 11th Jan.

NAGATO MARU ... Thursday, 23rd Jan.

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu,

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BOKUYO MARU ... Monday, 27th Jan.

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape

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ATAGO MARU ... Saturday, 1st Feb.

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Shipping News

Daily Statement, Waterfront News, etc.

YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS.

IMPORTS 16,300 TONS;
THROUGH CARGO 32,500 TONS.

Cargo returns shown at the Harbour Office during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday by vessels arriving in Hong Kong were as follows:—

British	Cargo for H.K.	Through Ports
Zurichmoor	Calcutta 4,260	2,000
Benvenue	London 780	4,410
Turbo	Batavia 6,400	—
Changchow	Tientsin 430	310
Kwangchow	Bangkok 950	—
		12,960 — 6,720

German
Burgeland, Hamburg 740 7,080

Dutch
Cremor, Belawan 520 1,580

Norwegian
Havdro, Haiphong 1,500 —

Danish
Danmark, Shanghai — 9,840

Japanese
Genoa Maru, Yokohama 400 4,000

Sensan Maru, Dairen 500 —

Toyo Maru No. 1, Pt. Wallut — 3,100

Chinese
Tak Hing, Muzao 70 —

Total 16,300 32,520

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

The arrivals and departures during the period under review were as follows:—

	Arr.	Dep.
British	5	3
Japanese	3	3
Norwegian	1	0
Chinese	3	4
Danish	1	1
Dutch	1	1
French	0	1
German	1	1
Portuguese	0	1
Italian	0	1
Total	15	16

ASIATIC DECK PASSENGERS.

The following vessels brought Asiatic deck passengers to the Colony during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday:—

Cremor (Dut.) Belawan Deli	2,114
Cheung On Chi. Shan Mei	63
Tak Hing (Chi.) Au Tau	37
Total	2,214

DAILY WATERFRONT NEWS.

MARINE COURT CASES.

Four Chinese were fined \$10 each by Commander J. B. Newell, D.S.O., R.N., at the Marine Court yesterday for going on board the s.s. Cromer without permission from the Captain.

Another Chinese was fined \$4 for hawking cooked food without a license.

CLEARANCES.

January 9.

Changchow, for Canton. Chekiang, for Hoihow. Chian Lee, for Tientsin. Eva, for Hoihow. Fooshing, for Canton. Haining, for Swatow. Hydranga, for Swatow. Nanning, for Swatow. Pongtong, for Saigon. Suiyang, for Canton. Svala, for Singapore. Toyo Maru No. 1, for Keelung. Turbo, for Tarakan.

SHIPS IN HARBOUR.

The following ships were in harbour yesterday:—

Wharves:—Holt's: Taiping; A.P.C.—North Point: Turbo; Jardine Matheson's: Fooshing; O.S.K.: Menado Maru, Hozan Maru; Douglas LaPraik: Haining; Saikong: Wing Wo.

Docks:—Kowloon: Lungshan, Haiching, Cua Cum, Venezia, Laeh Tray, Suisang, Hopsang, Mao Lee; Taiokoo: Chengtu, Empress of Canada; Cosmopolitan: Ribiera.

Buoys:—At Talamba, A3 Calulu, A4 Cremor, A6 Mishima Maru, A8 Linton, B11 Kwangchow, B12 Chian Lee, B13 Kingyuan, C15 Gr. Gl. Merlin, C17 Nitaga Maru, C18 Chusan, B21 Nanning, A28 Tjikar, A27 Sensan Maru, A28 Alderamin, B34 Kweiying, C35 Hirundo, B38 Chian Lee, C37 Chekiang, B38 Changchow, C39 Haidis, C40 Havdrot, C41 Pong Tong, C42 Tsang Woo, C43 Clara Jeben, C44 Svala, C49 Ruyujin Maru, B50 Zurichmoor.

(Continued on next column).

ARRIVALS.

January 8.

Kwangchow, British str., 1,573 tons, Capt. D. Lupton, from Hoihow, buoy No. B11.—B. & S. Sensan Maru, Japanese str., 1,565 tons, Capt. K. Date, from Lungkow, buoy No. A27.—M.B.K.

January 9.

Changchow, British str., 1,203 tons, Capt. W. L. Shim, from Swatow, buoy No. B38.—B. & S. Fooshing, British str., 1,423 tons, Capt. W. Allan Balch, from Swatow, West Point Wharf.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Havdrot, Norwegian str., 713 tons, Capt. E. Fingelson, from Haiphong, buoy No. C45.—Sang Lee & Co.

Sui Yang, British str., 1,504 tons, Capt. F. Potter, from Swatow, buoy No. B3.—B. & S.

Ruyujin Maru, Japanese str., 902 tons, Capt. T. Yamazaki, from Keelung, buoy No. B49.—Hidaka & Co.

Toyo Maru No. 1, Japanese str., 1,310 tons, Capt. T. Takeuchi, from Port Wallut, Yaumati.—M.B.K.

Tai Yuan, British str., 2,100 tons, Capt. R. Robertson, from Shanghai, buoy No. A10.—B. & S.

Wing Wo, Portuguese str., 495 tons, Capt. I. D. de Lemos, from Port Bayard, Saikong Wharf.—Chup Yick & Co.

hwa, B13 Kingyuan, C15 Gr. Gl. Merlin, C17 Nitaga Maru, C18 Chusan, B21 Nanning, A28 Tjikar, A27 Sensan Maru, A28 Alderamin, B34 Kweiying, C35 Hirundo, B38 Chian Lee, C37 Chekiang, B38 Changchow, C39 Haidis, C40 Havdrot, C41 Pong Tong, C42 Tsang Woo, C43 Clara Jeben, C44 Svala, C49 Ruyujin Maru, B50 Zurichmoor.

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Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"LAHORE"	5,304	11th Jan. (Mars.)	L'don, Hull, B'g, R'dm. & A'warp.
"KHYBER"	5,304	18th Jan.	Mars., London, R'dm. & A'warp.
"MIRZAPUR"	5,304	22nd Jan.	Suez, Colombo & Bombay.
"JEYPORE"	5,304	25th Jan. (Mars.)	L'don, Hull, B'g, R'dm. & A'warp.
"MANTUA"	10,946	1st Feb.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"KASHMIR"	9,128	15th Feb.	Mars., L'don, Hull, R'dm. & A'warp.
"KIDDERPORE"	5,334	19th Feb.	Suez, Colombo & Bombay.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	1st Mar.	Marseilles and London.
"KASHMIR"	9,128	8th Mar. (Mars.)	L'don, Hull, B'g, R'dm. & A'warp.
"KALYAN"	9,144	16th Mar.	Mars., L'don, Hull, R'dm. & A'warp.
"RAWALPINDI"	16,819	22nd Mar.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"MALWA"	10,946	28th Apr.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"KASHMIR"	9,128	10th May	Mars., L'don, R'dm. & A'warp.
"MANTUA"	10,946	24th May	Bombay, Mars. & London.
"KHYBER"	5,304	31st May (Mars.)	L'don, Hull, B'g, R'dm. & A'warp.
"KHYBER"	5,304	7th June	Marseilles & London.
"KASHMIR"	9,128	21st June	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
"KASHMIR"	9,128	5th July	Marseilles & London.
"KASHMIR"	9,128	19th July	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
"KASHMIR"	9,128	2nd Aug.	Marseilles & London.

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BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"TALAMBA"	8,018	10th Jan., 3 p.m.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"TAKADA"	6,949	23rd Jan.	do.
"TALMA"	10,000	2nd Feb.	do.
"SHIRALA"	7,841	10th Feb.	do.
"MALWA"	10,946	20th Feb.	do.
"TILAWA"	10,008	3rd Mar.	do.

* Calls Rangoon.

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EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (SOUTH)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"NELLORE"	6,658	31st Jan.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday
"TANDA"	6,956	28th Feb.	Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	14th Apr.	do.

* Calls Port Holland.

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The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via the Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

"KIDDERPORE"	5,334	10th Jan., 4 p.m.	Moji and Kobe.
"TALMA"	10,000	13th Jan. 6 a.m.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"KARMALA"	9,128	18th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"SHIRALA"	7,841	18th Jan.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"KASHMIR"	9,885	21st Jan.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TAKLIWA"	7,838	30th Jan.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	31st Jan.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TANDA"	6,956	4th Feb.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"TILAWA"	10,008	10th Feb.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"KALYAN"	9,144	14th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"RAWALPINDI"	16,819	25th Feb.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MALWA"	10,980	14th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Y'hama.
"KAPUTANA"	16,568	58th Mar.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KHYBER"	9,114	6th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KASHGAR"	9,006	10th Apr.	do.
"MANTUA"	10,946	26th Apr.	do.
"KEIWA"	9,135	5th May	do.
"KANPURA"	16,601	23rd May	do.
"KARMALA"	9,126	6th June	do.
"MOREA"	10,964	20th June	do.
"KALYAN"	9,144	3rd July	do.
"RAJPUTANA"	16,568	18th July	Shanghai, Kobe & Y'hama.
"KASHMIR"	9,865	31st July	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, & Yokohama.
"MANTUA"	10,946	15th Aug.	do.
"KASHGAR"	9,006	28th Aug.	do.
"MALWA"	10,980	12th Sept.	do.
"KEIWA"	9,135	25th Sept.	do.
"MOREA"	10,964	10th Oct.	do.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	24th Oct.	do.
"RAWALPINDI"	16,819	7th Nov.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KALYAN"	9,144	22nd Nov.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"RANCHI"	16,850	5th Dec.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

